"LOVE IS BLIND"
AT
WEST END
CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913

WEST END
CINEMA
THE COOLEST & THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY.

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VOL. V NO. 141—DAK EDITION BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1917. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co. will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE PERSIAN GULF
S. N. CO., LTD

Steamers are despatched at regular intervals to Persian Gulf and Red Sea Ports.

1st and 2nd class passengers' accommodation. Deck passengers also carried.

For further particulars regarding fares, names of steamers and dates of departure of the above vessels will be furnished on application to—

HAJI SULTANALI SHUSHTARY & Co.,
Agents,
15, Rampart Row.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA. LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital	£1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	£562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£562,500
Reserve Fund	£600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpor
Batavia	Howrah (Calcutta)	Madras
Bombay	Kandy	Mauritius
Calcutta	Karachi	Penang
Colombo	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Delhi		Shanghai
Galle		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants, Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS.—The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

IN 5 MINUTES
BIKSON'S RHEUMATISM BALM
cures all kinds of pain.
TRY IT
Two Sizes: Re. 1 and As. 12.

SHIPPING

NIPPON-YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

To Japan, etc.

For Sailings and Freight apply to

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.

Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.

For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital Authorized	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,33,439	15	5
Reserve Funds	11,37,432	8	0

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Salkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON
BRANCHES:

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkew
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,250,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombassa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandalay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisuma
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Daressalam, East Africa
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, in India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches, of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1889.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 21,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tientsin
Honolulu	New York	Tokyo
Kobe	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang	Singapore	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 10,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st, and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Bankers to the Government in Busrah

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

BOMBAY

WAR LOAN DAY

TO-DAY

HAVE YOU SUBSCRIBED

?

BANKING

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA
INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,900,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
INDIA, BURMA, STRAITS & CHINA & CEYLON, MALAY STATES. JAPAN.

Bombay	Singapore	Hongkong	
Calcutta	Penang	Shanghai	
Madras	Malacca	Canton	
Karachi	Kwala Lumpor	Foochow	
Delhi	Ipoh	Hankow	
Amritsar	Klang	Peking	
Rangoon	Serenbam	Tientsin	
Tavoy	Taiping	Yokohama	
Colombo		Kobe	

JAVA & SUMATRA. PHILIPPINES SIAM. INDO-CHINA, Manila, Bangkok.

Batavia	Saigon	Cebu	Puket
Sourabaya	Haiphong	Hoilo	
Medan			

NEW YORK and all Banks in Australia.
BANKERS—Bank of England, London City and Midland Bank, London, County and Westminster Bank, National Provincial Bank of England, National Bank of Scotland.

The CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued, does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent.

Esplanade Road,
Post Box No. 34, Bombay.
Office Hours—10-30 a.m. to 4-0 p.m.
Saturday—10-30 a.m. to 2-0 p.m.

INSURANCE

THE ZENITH
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.

Managing Agents:—H. M. MEHTA & Co.

Policyholders can vote at meetings of the Company and thus have a voice in its management.

Funds are invested in Government and other Securities authorised by the Indian Trust Act.

The Rates of Premiums are equitable for India, and the lowest that can with safety be offered to the assured.

Policies issued on most liberal conditions and unnecessary restrictions abolished.

For Prospectus, forms and other particulars, please apply to:—

N. B. LALA,
Secretary.

123, Esplanade Road, Fort,
Bombay.

WANTED—Influential and active Agents throughout India and elsewhere.

HOTELS

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

WE MANUFACTURE
FINE WHITE
THYMOL B. P.
Quotation on Request.
G. S. RANADE & CO.,
Bombay No. 4.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAME'S
Electro Tonic Pearls

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bootle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., Market, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

"Wanted," "To Be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words), 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line, or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcement.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Local .. .. .. Rs. 30 per annum
Up-country .. .. Rs. 35 per annum.

Half-yearly quarterly or monthly in proportion. Payable in advance.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

6 SPECIFICS against Leprosy, Consumption, and such other diseases. For further information see or write to G. K. EKBOTE, Yeotmal. 8466

JOB PRINTINB—Send any orders you wish to be executed promptly and to your satisfaction to the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" PRESS, 6, Medows Street, Fort.

WANTED—Sufferers to use our harmless Sanyas's oil externally for nervous debility. Non irritant. A Phial Rs. 2. Dr. RUPCHAND B. M., Shikarpur, Sind. 8316

5000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS supplied to H. M.'s Government No. 1 Model Rs. 225, No. 2, Model Rs. 295. Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Mang. Props. A. B. KAPADIA & F. J. DAVAR. 6

MOTOR VEHICLES.

UP-TO-DATE MOTOR CAR ON HIRE from rupees one hundred (100) per month. Also for sale going cheap. The PATENT PNEUMATIC BLOCKS, TYRES and MOTOR TRANSPORT Co., Limited, Hughes Road, Chawpati.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An experienced CARDING AND SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Apply Box No. 864, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8495

WANTED—A SMART LADY SHORTHAND TYPIST, knowledge of French correspondence essential. Apply immediately to Box No. 865 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8496

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—As FIRST ASSISTANT a SCIENCE GRADUATE for the local High School. Pay Rs. 70—5—90. Apply sharp with testimonials and qualifications to THE DEWAN, Radhanpur State. 8499

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A very qualified GRADUATE LADY, European or Indian, to be Companion to a lady of a very respectable Hindoo family, for 2 hours daily. Apply with terms and references to Box No. 867, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8500

WANTED—A HINDU PENSIONER as a COMPANION for a sixth standard pupil. Musician preferred Boarding and lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials, age, caste, expected salary, to Mr. G. D. CHOKSI, 426, Mumbadevi, Bombay. 8427

WANTED—PAID AGENTS in every town of India for a respectable Insurance Company. Salary Rs. 15 to Rs. 50 according to qualifications. Cash security Rs. 100 to Rs. 500. Apply to Box No. 809, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8266

WANTED—APPLICATIONS for the post of SECRETARY to the Thana Municipality Salary Rs. 75—5—100. Good knowledge of English, Marathi and of Accounts essentially necessary. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) before the 30th of June, 1917. F. A. MOOS, President, Thana Municipality.
Thana, 11th June 1917. 8477

WANTED for the Shire Highlands Railway Nyasaland, Ld., Limbe, in British Central Africa; TWO LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE DRIVERS and TWO LOCOMOTIVE FITTERS. Salary £10 (Ten) per month each. TERMS—Three years' agreement, free quarters, free medical attendance, free return passage and travelling expenses whilst on duty. Only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 863, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8483

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A CLERK with some experience. Starting salary Rs. 25 to 30. NATIONAL AGENCY Mohammadi Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Kalbadevi. 8489

WANTED—A qualified second class HEALTH OFFICER for the Narayanganj Municipality on a salary of Rs. 150—10—300 plus a cycle allowance of Rs. 15 a month. Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 25th instant. Preference will be given to one having previous experience in this work. S. M. MALECH, Chairman,
Narayanganj, Municipality,
The 8th June, 1917. 8498

WANTED

WANTED—To bore an Artesian well at a Mill at Byculla. Apply Box No. 858, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8454

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE" in the principal cities of India. For terms communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Chalmer's MOTOR CAR with cylinder, only run 2,000 miles. Apply Box No. 866, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 8497

FOR SALE OR HIRE—Plot of ground, Tava Lane Pydhoni Apply DAMODER ROWJI, Morarji Market. 8444

FOR SALE—BOOKS on Science, Philosophy, Literature, History, Freethought, etc., from a Gentleman's Library. Catalogues ready. Apply "B," 320, Taj Mahal, Bombay. 8488

FOR SALE—Two LINOTYPE MACHINES, Duplex Double Letter, Model No. 10. Price Rs. 8,000 each or Rs. 15,000 for both. Apply to "Y. Z.", c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

7-9 H. P. INDIAN MOTOR CYCLE, 1915 Model with canoelet side-car in excellent condition. Apply, KHIMJI ASAR VIRJI, 320, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. 8477

FOR SALE—MOTOR CYCLE side car, cane body, strongly built over iron framework, strong brass fastenings, with hood. Rs. 175. Apply INSPECTOR SPIERS, Lamington Road, Police Station. 8455

TO BE LET

WATSON'S ANNEXE Apollo Bunder. Rooms facing Yacht Club. Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to 125. Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER

BUNGALOW TO BE LET at Mussooree from 1st of July, on Club Hill, commanding the whole Mussooree view. Situated in the healthiest part of the hill. Only 5 minutes' walk to Landour Bazar, Skating Rinks and Picture Palace. Furnished and with electric light and water arrangement. For full particulars plan and terms apply to N. POWELL & CO. Lamington Road, Bombay. 8490

PUBLIC NOTICES

STOLEN.

ONE HUNDRED Rs 100 Currency Notes Nos. NC/59 13101 to NC/59 13200. The public are warned against negotiating above notes which have been stolen in Rangoon.
Reward of Rs. 1,000 is offered for recovery of the whole sum or proportionately for part.
STEEL BROTHERS & Co., Ltd.,
Carlton House,
8415 Murzban Road, Fort.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS, BOMBAY.

MONDAY, the 18th instant being a Public Holiday the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED in accordance with the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

COTTON FIRES AT COLABA, 1917.

REWARD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Bombay Fire Insurance Association, believing that the fires at Colaba are due to incendiarism, offer a reward of Rs. 15,000 to any person or persons giving such information as will lead to the detection and conviction of the guilty person or persons concerned.

By order of the Committee,
A. F. FERGUSON & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay Fire Insurance Association.
7990

PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for contract for five years commencing on the 23rd March, 1918, for the Manufacture, supply and retail sale of Country Spirit in the Bhopal State in Central India. The yearly sales amount to about 60,000 proof gallons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the REVENUE MINISTER, Bhopal. 8493

NOTICE.

AN ENTERTAINMENT consisting of choruses, duets, solos and recitations will be given by the children of the Scottish Orphanage at Mahim on THURSDAY, June 14th, at 6 p.m., in aid of the War Loan. A large attendance is solicited.
Admission, One Rupee.
Children, Eight Annas.
H. N. GREEN,
Superintendent.
8494

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION.
(BOMBAY BRANCH.)

A GENERAL MEETING of the European Association will be held at 40, Church Gate Street (office of Messrs. Turner, Morrison and Co.), on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 6-30 p.m.
BUSINESS.
To receive the Annual Report.
To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of Committee, for the ensuing year.
Members who intend to be present are requested to notify:—
THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
European Association
Elphinstone Building,
Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
8503

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED for the information of the public that commencing from FRIDAY, the 22nd June, the Victoria Gardens will be reserved on FRIDAYS except when Friday is a public holiday, for Women and Children only.
By order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMSHED M. DOCTOR,
C.M.Z.S.,
Actg. Superintendent,
Municipal Gardens.
Victoria Gardens,
Bombay, 13th June, 1917.
8502

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that COOVERJI MERWANJI MEHTA and DADABHOY MERWANJI MEHTA, Executors of the will of the late MERWANJI NAVROSJI MEHTA alias DARIWALA, of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell to our client the property mentioned in the Schedule hereunder written.
All persons having any claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, easement or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, withing 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.
THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.
All that piece or parcel of Quit and ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate lying and being at Homji Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 161½ square yards or thereabouts according to the Collector's Bill but 126 6/9 square yards or thereabouts according to old Title Deeds and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 362 and Collector's New No. 5369, New Survey No. 9222 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by the Homji Street on or towards the West partly by the property of Awabai, widow of Bejanji Sorabji Mistry and partly by the property of Ardesir Rustomji Confectioner, on or towards the North by the property of Abdoolally Karimbhoy and on or towards the South by the property of Merwanji Manecji Mistry and another and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and taxes under A Ward No. 1592 and Street No. 64-66 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Dadabhoy Merwanji Mehta and other tenants.
MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchasers Attorneys.
Dated this 13th day of June, 1917.
8492

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of HASANALI TYABJI JAFFARJI, late of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, an iron merchant, residing at Syed Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.
FATAMBAI, widow of the abovenamed deceased of Bombay Bora Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Syed Kazi Street, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.
All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration
Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this eighth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and seventeen and in the eighth year of our Reign.
Seal of the High Court at Bombay.
(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD,
The 11th day of June, 1917.
G. B. PANDYA Esq.,
Petitioner's Attorney.
8501

LEGAL NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1116 of 1914.

Sir VUSSONJI TRICUMJI KT., and another ..... Plaintiffs.
vs.
MANGALJI MOTI ..... Defendant.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the sale of the immoveable property situate at Daristhan Street, Mandvie, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing Street No. 28-36, which was fixed for the 11th June, 1917, at 3-30 p.m., at the office of the Commissioner of the High Court is POSTPONED and the said sale will take place at Daristhan Street on the premises on MONDAY, the 18th day of June, 1917, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).
For particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan attorneys for the plaintiffs herein at 9 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
Dated this 12th day of June, 1917.
8491

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAIL KHAMISA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claim to the said property by way of inheritance, gift, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, charge, sale, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof. All other claims if any which are not so received will be considered as null, void and waived and the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims.
DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuage tenement or building if any standing thereon situate lying and being at Mahim in the Registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 175 square yards or thereabouts and entered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 231, New No. A/3893, Old Survey No. 161, New Survey No. 1A/ and 1B/30 and in those of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G No. 5486 (1), Street Nos. 11—13—15 and bounded on the West by the Mahim Bazar Road, on the North, South and East by an oart formerly belonging to Chandabhai Nurmahomed and now belonging to Lakhmidas Karsondas.
KANGA & SAYANI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort.
8460

SALE BY AUCTION

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY OF SUPERIOR WOOLLEN AND COTTON PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, PERFUMERY, LEATHER AND STEEL TRUNKS, CUTLERY, ETC., ETC.
Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 16th day of June, 1917, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, sell by public auction in the shop in "Fern House" opposite the Tramway Offices, on Colaba Causeway (where the kit has been removed for the convenience of sale) by order of the conserned the entire stock-in-trade of the shop of the well-known tailors and outfitters of Apollo Bunder, comprising:—
Superior woollen, cotton and silk piece-goods such as black and white serge, cashmere, coating, china silk, viyella flannel, sateen drills, tassa, khaki drill, longcloths, alpaka, shirt cambric, zoomer puttas, ready made suits, shirts, collars of various sizes, necktics, bows, silk and woollen socks, gurnseys, braces, leather and steel trunks, kit bags, gloves, felt and sun hats, buttons, threads, cutlery, perfumery, biankets, rajais, pillows, pillow cases, bed sheets, deck chairs, etc., etc.
The above will be sold in convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.
The above is on view.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1917.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES

AUCTION SALE OF THE PRAWS OF INSOLVENTS.
Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee, Bombay, and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vussonji Deoji and another, Insolvents, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Ladha alias Moraji Kastoor, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW FRIDAY, the 15th day of June, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard, the three praws of the said insolvents, bearing Nos. 2593, 1033, 2663 and lying at Gharapuri (Elephanta Caves).
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.
On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists
No. 53, Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.
Residence Telephone No. 696.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS, LUGGAGE, JEWELLERY, ETC., AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.
On THURSDAY, the 14th, and FRIDAY, the 15th June, both days, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction at the Victoria Terminus Parcel Office, under Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Company Act, consisting of jewellery, paint, twist, jowari, empty casks, wire fencing, Minton tiles, castor oil, hair oils, slate pencils, cotton sweepings, cotton piece-goods, empty gunnies, bagging tomato sauce, dry colour, bicycles, iron hoops, electric batteries, cement cinematograph films, gas, cylinder, cot tapes English and country medicines, cycle accessories, turmeric powder, empty drums, photo materials, cotton and hemp samples, trunks and boxes, old clothing, boots and shoes, umbrellas, brass and copperware, old papers, hats, wooden cot, dhoties, rice, etc., etc.
Cash will be required at the time of sale.
MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 14th June, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS.

"TREMENDOUS MYSTERY"
WHO SAID IT?
THE LEADING PRESS.
WHAT ABOUT?
THE
"MYSTERIES OF MYRA"
¶ The Serial that has created suite a Sensation among discriminate Picture-Lovers.—
¶ The Serial that has thrown all others into the Shade as regards Mystery and Sensation.—
¶ The Serial that no prudent Person can afford to miss.—
ARE YOU THAT PERSON?
If so, remember there's more Mystery and more Sensation as the Serial proceeds and more Chances to win the 75 Prizes too!
The valuable Prizes alone are worth a visit—but the unique Serial makes it doubly Worth!

OLYMPIA
THE FIRST CINEMA IN BOMBAY WHO PUT UP SERIALS!
SANDHURST ROAD.

ELDORADO
ITALIAN CINEMATOGRAPH
LAMINGTON ROAD.
To-night *To-night*
GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
PATHE'S ANIMATED GAZETTE: LATEST
The Daughter of Darkness 3rd
A Complete 5 Reels 6000 Feet Thrilling Subject.
ALSO A ROARING COMIC.
TIME: 6-45, 8-45 & 10-15 p.m.
Everything under entire European Management.

GALA NIGHT AND COMPLETE CHANGE!
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 p.m
GAIETY THEATRE
PALACE OF VARIETIES
THE
GAIETY REVUE Co.
Presents
THE TINY REVUE
THE YIDDISHER
THE YIDDISHER
THE YIDDISHER
OR THE
PAWN BROKER
introducing the famous
YIDDISH DANCE
intercepted by
BRILLIANT VARIETIES
including
THE RUSSIAN DANCE
and the
DANCE AMAZON
Augmented by
A Thrilling Love Drama.
THE TOILERS of the SEA
ALSO
A side splitting Comic
"HAPPY'S MISHAP"
Prices:—Rs. 3, 2, 1, & As. 8 & 4.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
Every Tuesday, Thursday and Friday a special Cinema show will be given at the Gaiety between 8-30 and 9-30 and on Sundays at 7-30 when the following extra film will be shown.
MATRIMONIAL MIX UP
(Comedy.)
Some miner Industries of Madura (Interesting).
POPULAR PRICES FOR CINEMA SHOW ONLY.
Re. 1 & Annas 8, 4, & 2,

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN
presents the Eminent Stars
HARRY CORSON CLARKE
AND MARGARET DALE OWEN
IN THE
BANDMAN COMEDY Co.
For a short season only in the latest London and New York successes.
20 LONDON ARTISTES. 20
TO-NIGHT 9-30 TO-NIGHT
Wilson Barrett's Great Dramatic Success.
"THE SILVER KING."
FRIDAY JUNE 15TH AT 9-30.
W. S. Penley's famous Farce
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Saturday, June 16th.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE
SUNDAY 17TH, MATINEE AT 6 P.M.
"THE SILVER KING."
Prices Rs. 5 to 1. Plan at ROSE & Co.
From 10 a. m. to 6 p.m. daily.
EVERY EVENING at 6-30 p.m.
EXCELSIOR PICTURES!

IMPERIAL
Finest Picture Palace of Bombay
LAMINGTON ROAD.
DAILY 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M.
MATINEE
Every Saturday & Sunday 5 p.m.
TO-NIGHT.
The SHIELDING SHADOW
The most Marvellous and Thrilling Picture yet shown in Bombay
11th and 12th Episodes to-night.
Also
HOW WINTER FLOWERS BLOOM
[Scientific Series]
PATHE GAZETTE
[Latest]
And
WIFFLES INHERITANCE
[Comedy]
POPULAR PRICES.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
RENDEZVOUS OF THE CULTURED.
NIGHTLY AT 6-45 & 10.
GREAT BRITISH FILM:
"NO GREATER LOVE."
BY WILLIAM LE QUEUX.
The only member of the cast not British is
FAMOUS PARIS DANCER
MLLE. REGINA BADET.
Sadunah the Dancer has a daughter to whom she is passionately devoted. Marrying a great financier for the girl's sake, she finds the man on the verge of ruin and forces him to commit murder and inherit great riches. Then so as to save her own reputation and thus enable the girl to marry happily Sadunah performs the supreme sacrifice of giving up her own life.
Also a 1-part comic:
"WITH THE SPIRITS' HELP."
How a man was able to marry his sweetheart without her father's consent by impersonating ghosts during a seance the old man was holding.
The latest
PATHE GAZETTE
THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices: Re. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 & 4,
Box seats Rs. 2.

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AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE CINEMA

6-30
8-30
10 p.m.

BOMBAY'S LARGEST AND MOST PALATIAL PICTURE HOUSE
SITUATED IN VICTORIA SQUARE, BORI BUNDER, BOMBAY'S HUB CENTRE.
TRAMS FROM ALL OVER THE CITY STOP AT THE DOOR.



EMPIRE CINEMA

The Greatest Series of Life Dramas ever shown

WHO'S GUILTY ? by Mrs. Woodrow Wilson.

This week a Problem of Law

"SOWING THE WIND"

There is only too much evidence of a man seeming guilty—but he is NOT GUILTY ! Then

WHO IS GUILTY ???

CHARLIE CHAPLIN "as busy as can be"

CHARLIE CHAPLIN.

A roar from start to finish.

THE WEATHER

THE MONSOON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 13.

The depression formed over Bengal is concentrating rainfall in north-east India and Burma. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Gujarat, Central Provinces and Konkan; local in Upper Burma and Bombay Deccan. The chief amounts are:—Table Island, Victoria Point; Diamond Island two inches, Kyaukpyu six, Akyab five, Minbu one, Darjeeling two, Cox's Bazar three, Chittagong; Mymensingh one and a half, Saugor Island four, Bahraich two, Veraval one and a half, Bhuj, Surat; Pendra; Raipur one, Chanda three, Bombay and Mangalore one and a half, Mercara one; Marmagao two and Karwar three.

Forecast:—Increase of rain in Central India east.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours o 8 a.m of 13th June 17.	Total since 1st June 1917	June 1st to June 13th. 1916	1915
	In. Ct.	In. Ct	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba [Observatory]	1.70	6.95	14.52	0.00
Fort [St. Geo's Hospital] ..	1.42	6.56	12.67	0.00
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital]	1.45	7.24	12.43	0.00
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.89	7.25	12.73	0.00
Kemp and Co., Cumballa Hill..	..	..	..	..

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 12th June 1917.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.551 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.0 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.3 "
Dew Point	76.4 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.888 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	9.8 "
Maximum temperature of Air	84 1 "
Minimum do.	75 8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	WSW,SSW,SW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	185 Miles
Fall of Rain	2.06 Inches.
Total fall during month	6.70 "
Do. do. year	9.26 "
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 13th June	0.28 "

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week	Day of Month	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	June	h m	ft. in.	June	h m.	ft. in
Wed	13	m 5 44	25 8	13	m 11 29	19 9
		5 47a	26 6			
Thur	14	m 7 3	25 10	14	m 0 34	17 4
		6 50a	26 0		0 56a	20 5
Fri	15	m 8 21	26 5	15	m 1 33	16 10
		7 53a	25 8		2 12a	20 7
Sat	16	m 9 26	25 1	16	m 2 26	16 5
		8 55a	25 6		3 18a	20 6
Sun	17	m 10 21	27 9	17	m 3 14	16 1
		9 50a	25 6		4 14a	20 3
Mon	18	m 11 7	28 3	18	m 3 58	15 11
		10 37a	25 7		5 2a	19 11
Tues	19	m 11 48	28 6	19	m 4 38	15 11
		11 20a	25 8		5 45a	19 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

June	Sunrise	Sunset
" 13 (Wednesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m.
" 14 (Thursday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 16m
" 15 (Friday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 16 (Saturday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m
" 17 (Sunday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 18 (Monday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 17m.
" 19 (Tuesday)	" 6h. 1m.	" 7h. 18m.

PHASES OF THE MOON :—New Moon 19th June 10d, 6h. 32-2m. p.m.; First Quarter, 27d, 9h. 28-4m p.m.; Full Moon, July 3d, 3h. 10 5m. a.m.; Last Quarter 11d, 5h. 41-9m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 13th June 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Lahore reports 0.10in. of rain. Skies are heavily clouded at this station and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded at Allahabad and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess in the extreme north-western districts.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded in lower Sind and generally clear elsewhere. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south Gujarat and Kathiawar and local in north Gujarat; Bhuj has had 1.20in., Veraval 1.53in., Rajkot 0.15in., Surat 0.94in. and Ahmedabad 0.11in. Skies are lightly clouded in Central India West and moderately or heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect at most stations in Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been nearly general except in the extreme western districts; Saugor has had 0.12in., Hoshangabad 0.24in., Amraoti 0.50in., Nagpur 0.46in., Chanda 2.83in. and Raipur 0.97in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in the southern half of the division and lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 1.70in., Ratnagiri 0.71 in., Mormugao 1.95in. and Karwar 2.55in. Skies are heavily clouded. Day temperature is in defect.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona reports 0.20in. of rain and Belgaum 0.68in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect.

General Remarks.—Weather is disturbed in Kathiawar and the adjacent parts of the Arabian Sea. Seas have become rough at Bombay and Veraval. Rainfall has been nearly general between Bombay and Mangalore on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Kathiawar, south Gujarat and the Central Provinces with the exception of the extreme western districts, and local in north Gujarat. Isolated showers have occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the Punjab. Strong monsoon conditions prevail in the Peninsula.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Gujarat and Kathiawar, local rain in the Central Provinces and some showers in the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 13th of June 1917.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (th June)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jask	94.5	82.0	87	0	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (12th June)	96.8	84.1	45	0	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	110.3	86.7	48	..	0.54	+0.44
Rawalpindi	102.5	74.4	55	..	0.82	+0.38
Lahore	107.1	81.5	49	0.10	1.16	+0.92
Hissar	110	83.1	35	..	1.45	..
Ambala	103	78.4	61	..	2.09	+1.74
Delhi	106	85.4	68	..	0.54	+0.18
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	..	..	..	..	0.03	—0.14
Mainpuri	108.3	86.9	45	..	0	—0.46
Jhansi	102.3	85.5	51	..	0.53	+0.10
Cawnpore	105.9	85.5	47	..	2.13	+1.81
Allahabad	103.8	84.3	57	..	..	..
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	121.7	87.0	53	..	0	—0.02
Karachi	90	2 81.0	82	..	0	—0.14
Ajmer	100	1 83.3	63	..	0.49	+0.18
Jaipore	107.0	85.1	53	..	0.02	—0.29
Kotah	105.0	84.6	58	..	0.81	+0.08
Mount Abu	83	8 70.4	73	..	0.21	—0.28
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	101.2	75.7	70	1.20	1.23	+0.89
Dwarka	91	7 82.5	84	0.31	0.39	—0.22
Veraval	82.0	78.9	94	1.53	5.28	+4.87
Rajkot	92	6 73.0	87	0.15	1.15	+0.63
Bhavnagar Para	94.0	77.6	100	0.05	0.37	—0.35
Surat	86.7	75.3	89	0.94	2.89	+1.99
Ahmedabad	97.7	78.0	69	0.11	1.11	+0.63
Deesa	104.0	80.8	63	..	0.0	—1.01
Narsinda	96	4 74.8	75	..	5.64	+4.97
Indore	93.9	74.6	80	0.03	2.84	+1.15
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	96.1	76.3	65	..	0.93	+0.25
Saugor	100.2	76.0	68	0.12	1.75	+1.32
Hoshangabad	99.5	75.4	77	0.24	0.71	—0.05
Khandwa	96.2	78.1	65	..	4.42	+2.91
Akola	93.2	77.2	67	..	4.09	+2.42
Amraoti	90.8	75.3	74	0.50	1.85	—0.32
Nagpur	91.0	74.5	83	0.46	2.22	—0.36
Chanda	92.5	73.8	92	2.83	3.86	+1.81
Raipur	90	9 72.1	90	0.97	0.04	+4.36
KONKAN—						
Bombay	84.1	77.2	88	1.70	6.90	+1.93
Ratnagiri	83	3 76.7	91	0.71	15.42	+3.97
Marmugao	81.0	75.7	95	1.95	14.29	+2.19
Karwar	81.9	75.2	94	2.55	17.74	+0.84
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	..	73.9	67	..	0.49	—1.65
Ahmednagar	90	4 69.6	90	0.04	2.87	—0.03
Poona	81.4	72.1	91	0.20	1.79	—0.11
Sholapur	85.8	73.1	69	..	2.41	—0.15
Bijapur	81.0	70.8	84	..	5.91	+3.82
Belgaum	73.3	68.4	97	0.68	4.18	+0.85
Aurangabad	84.8	71.9	74	..	0.69	+4.64
Nizamabad (Indur)	90.9	75.6	73	..	3.62	+2.44
Hyderabad	87.6	74.0	90	..	1.70	—0.20
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	86.1	72.5	91	1.56	21.95	+5.36
Calicut	86.4	78.6	88	0.01	7.46	—7.74
Cochin	87.7	79.5	78	..	16.19	+3.84
Colombo	86.3	75.1	95	..	1.30	—3.22
ADEN (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	91.6	80.2	65	..	3.71	+1.69
Bellary	91	1 76.5	67	..	2.49	+1.40
Cuddapah	98	3 80.5	69	..	1.72	+0.40
Madras	97.3	81.0	72	..	2.91	+2.05
Bangalore	83.5	67.2	81	..	1.37	—0.43
Coimbatore	93.0	74.2	73	..	0.12	—0.54
Trichinopoly	98.1	78.3	62	..	0.56	—0.18
Negapatam	95.4	79.8	66	..	0.47	—0.03

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, June 12th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	10,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	1,000
" " Sales of East Indian	1'500
" " Imports	15,000
Mid. Americans	16.66+79
Egyptian F. G. F.	27.85 Unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in closing time.) Liverpool at July	25.00+1.50
Oct.	24.30+1.30
Jan.	24.45+1.25
New Orleans 10 a.m.	

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 12th

Months.	To-day's closing price.	
June	16.40	+99
June-July	16.22	
July-Aug.	15.94	+94
Aug.-Sept.	15.60	+88
Sept.-Oct	15.38	+95
Oct.-Nov.	15.03	+93
Nov.-Dec.	14.82	+88
Dec.-Jan.	14.76	
Jan.-Feb.	14.71	+86
Feb.-March	14.64	
March-April	14.57	

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Liverpool, June 1. th.

Months.	To-day's price	
July	27.00	+50
Oct.	24.90	
Nov.	24.20	+55

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 12th

M. G. Bengal	Good	13.12
" "	Fully Good	13.30
" "	Fine	13.55
" No 1 Oomra	Good	14.17
" " "	Fully Good	14.45
" " "	Fine	14.60 +75
" Broach	Good	15.69
" "	Fully Good	16.87
" "	Fine	16.17
" Scinde	Good	13.47
" "	Fully Good	13.65
" "	Fine	13.90

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 11th.

Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
" " to Continent..	Nil
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	10
Demand Bills	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars	76 3/8

MONEY MARKETS.

London, June 12th.

Bar Silver Spot	39 1/16
Closing Tone of Silver :—Steady. Practically nothing offering.	
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 5th April 1917.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	4 3/4
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	4 13/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5 1/8
" " " 6 "	5 3/8
Interest day to day loans	4 1/8
" 7 day market loans	4 1/4
Consols 2½%	55 Unchgd.
Rupee Paper 3½% Nominal	45
Indian Stock 3½% Sterling Loan	67—½
Government Securities 3%	57—½
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	27.15—11

WAR LOANS.

London, June 12th

5½% 1925—1928	£87 Unchgd.
4½% 1925—1945	£92½+½
5% New	£94 7/16

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, June 11th,

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/9
Wheat Red Karachi per 492 lbs. C.I.F. Afloat	86/3
Wheat Choice White Bombay Afloat	87/6
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/9
Wheat White Delhi Afloat	86/3
Wheat Bombay Club No. 1 Afloat	86/9
Rosario Santa Fe—63 lbs. Afloat	80
Australian Afloat Value	83

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley Afloat	70

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	600
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore ex-Ship per ton May-June Value	585
Toria Rapeseed per ton May-June Value	600

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay per ex-Ship per ton June Buyers	600
Linseed Calcutta May Buyers	600

JAVA SUGAR

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, July-Sept.	18/6
Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	18/9
do. do. Karachi July-Sept.	18/10
Fine White Java, C. & F. Calcutta July-Sept.	20/9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay July-Sept.	21
do. do. Karachi July Sept.	21/1

London, June 12th.

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£138
Standard Copper G.M.B. Nominal	£130
Hard Spelter Nominal	42½

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure June-July Sellers	2/1½
Plantation First Latex Crepe May-June	2/9½

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial correspondent.)

Bombay, June 13.

The enormous advance of 110 points on Monday in New York and 94 points yesterday in Liverpool, caused an excited feeling in our market this morning, and Fine Broach July was quoted Rs. 517, Fine Bengal July Rs. 377 and Good Broach April Rs. 495. The market again opened late, and business was done in Fine Broach July at Rs. 523 and in Fine Bengal July at Rs. 381. New Crop Good Broach April was done at Rs. 502 on Bombay Cotton Exchange terms, and Rs. 517 on Bombay Cotton Trade Association terms. Fluctuations occurred and in the bazaar New Good Broach April was done at Rs. 498. The close is irregular at our quotations as given below.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

OLD CROP.

Fine Broach	July		525
Fine Khamgaon-Akola	July		460
Fine M. G. Bengal	July		379
Good M. G. Westerns	June-July		458
Good H. G. Westerns	June July		450
Good Sawgd. Dharwar	June-July		483
Good M. G. Coompta	June-July		478
Good M. G. Miraj	June-July		478

NEW CROP.

Good Broach		April 1918,	500
Fully Good Bengal		January 1918..	375/6

Prices for New Crop are net, the 5½ per cent discount having been abolished.

The ready market was firm with a fair enquiry at higher prices.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 13th JUNE 1917.

Growths.	Super-fine	Fine	F.G.	Gd.	Delivery.
M. G. Bengals	391	381	371		Ready.
M. G. Scinde Punjab	391	381	371		"
M. G. Akola-Khamgaon, Fair Staple.		465			"
M. G. Athni-Miraj "Good Staple"				471	"
M. G. Broach		515	510		"
Saw-Ginned Dharwar				471	"
M. G. Westerns				462	"
H. G. Westerns				454	"
M. G. Compta				472	"
M. G. Kadi Viramgam		490	482		"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 12th June :—

Cotton	10,503 bales.
Wheat	104,122 cwts.
Linseed	7,987 "
Rape, Rai and Mustardseed etc	1,423 "
Gingellyseed	647 "
Poppyseed	66 "
Groundnuts	Nil
Castorseed	21,131 "
Rice	2,047 "
Myrabollams	833 "
Cottonseed	5,161 "
Mowraseed	18 "
Grams	7,815 "
Jowar	4,656 "
Maize	Nil
Barley	1,008 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 13th June, 1917, at 4-30 p.m.

Growths	Super-fine	Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M G)	400	388	373	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Bengals (M G)	385	375	360	..	Ready
Scinde-Punjab (M G)	385	375	360	..	Ready
Akola Khamgaum	..	460	430	..	Ready
Karanja (M G)	..	475	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Oomrawatee descriptions (M G)	..	460	430	..	Ready
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M G)	..	465	445	..	Ready
Yeotmal (M G)	..	470	450	..	Ready
Nagpore Kamptl (M G)	..	485	470	..	Ready
Wardha Hinghat (M G)	..	485	470	..	Ready
Broach (M G)	..	515	502	490	Ready
	..	..	..	500	1/25th Apl 18
Wadhwan (M.G.)	..	485	477	..	Ready
Mathia (M.G.)	..	400	385	..	Ready
Miraj (M.G.)	..	..	..	472	Ready
Sawgi, Dharwar	..	..	..	485	July/August
	..	..	..	473	Ready
Westerns (M.G.)	..	..	..	462	Ready
Westerns (H.G.)	..	..	..	455	Ready
Coompta (M.G.)	..	..	..	472	Ready
	..	..	..	480	July/August

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, June 13th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-80	43 8 0	8 6 6
White Cawnpore 70-80	42 8 0	8 6 0
Wheat Karachi Bangla	43 8 0	8 6 6
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Brown Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 8 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	7 6 0	7 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 6 0	8 12 0
" Brown Thin	7 10 0	8 0 0
Teaseed White 85-15	48 0 0	9 6 0
" Gujar 75-25	46 0 0	9 0 0
" Gujar 50-50	44 0 0	8 12 0
" Black	40 0 0	8 4 0
Popyseed, White	36 0 0	7 12 0
Groundnuts	4 4 0	4 8 0
Mowraseed	33 0 0	6 15 0
Jawa	44 0 0	8 12 0
Arandia	....	....
Forward,	Rs. a p.	
Wheat, Aug.-Sept.	6 14 0	
Linseed Sept.	8 6 9	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER.

By rail from Bombay on 11th June:—

	Bars	Ounces
G. I. P. Railway	91	104,513
B. B. & C. I. Railway	13	15,675

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	Value Rs.	From
1 box sovereigns	37,550	China
14 packages sovereigns	2,20,350	Arabia.
Gold coins	16,222	
dollars	160	
rupees	4,070	

BULLION.

Bombay, June 13.

The silver market was steady following the rise in London and China Exchangee. The market closed steady.

English Bar Gold, 27.
Shield Sovereign, 17.
Dragon, 15-4.
Silver Ready ex-Duty, 89-10.
Silver 1st Sett. ex-Duty, 90.
Silver 2nd Sett. ex-Duty, 89-9.

EXCHANGE.

Is unchanged.
Bank Tel. Transfer, 1/4 7/32.
Bank Demand Drafts, 1/4 9/32.
3 Months' Sight Credits, 1/4 19/32.
Bank Demand on France, Fr. 184¼.
3 Months' Sight Francs, Fr. 191.
D. D. on Hongkong, Rs. 170½.
D. D. on Shanghai, Rs. 269.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 151½.
60 Days' Sight Japan, Rs. 148¼.
Bank D. D. on New York, Rs. 310½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Cum-warrant, 95.
Warrant, 3 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 86.
4 per cent. Conversion Terminable Loan, 95.
3½ per cent. Small Clean Pieces, 66½.
3 per cent. Small Clean Pieces, 57.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable 3 months' notice, 78.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond Long dated, 75.
Municipal Long dated, 74.
Municipal Short dated, 76.
City Improvement Trust 60 years Jan.-July, 73½.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 90.
Sanitary, 93.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay, 6 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 6 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened firm but declined towards the close due to profit taking. The undertone of the market continues to be steady.

Standards were placed at prices varying from 1,607-8 to 1,580, Madhavjees from 1,800 to 1,780, Fazulbhoys from 680 to 670, Crescents from 207-8 to 205, Indore-Malwas from 416-4 to 405, Indian Bleachings from 292 to 287-8, Pearls from 490 to 485, Simplexs from 685 to 680.

Bombay Uniteds were steady at 740, Central India at 2,350, Century at 300, and Colaba at 1,150.

Tata Iron Ordinary shares were placed between 245 and 240, and Deferreds declined to 970. Katni Ordinarys were steady at 240 and Deferreds declined to 925.

Shivrajpurs improved to 41-8, Central India Mining were steady at 43, Bombay Tramways were placed between 237 to 232-8, Tata Hydros were steady at 1,150, Bombay-Burmas at 1,000, and Alcocks were quoted at 880.

Tapti-Valley Railway shares were quoted at 530.

MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA.

The following is the twenty-fourth annual report of the Board of Directors:—

The Net Profits for the year, after providing for bad and doubtful debts, and including £31,302 brought forward from last Account, amount to £164,676. From this sum has to be deducted £28,125, being the Interim Dividend of 5 per cent., less Income Tax, on the "A" and "B" Shares paid for the half-year ending 30th June, 1916.

The Directors have added £50,000 to the Reserve Fund (raising it to £600,000), £5,000 to the Officers' Pension Fund, and written £10,000 off Freehold Banking Premises. They now recommend a further Dividend on the "A" and "B" Shares of 7 per cent., less Income Tax, for the second half of the year (making 12 per cent. for the year), leaving a balance of £32,178 to be carried forward.

A Branch of the Bank has been opened in Mauritius by the absorption of the Bank of Mauritius, Limited. Mr. P. R. Chalmers, of Messrs. Chalmers, Guthrie and Co., Ltd., has been appointed to a seat on the Board. The following Directors retire by rotation, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election:—Mr. Jas. Campbell and Mr. P. R. Chalmers.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-454 a.m. Standard Time, on the 13th June 1917 was 29.682 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inches. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

MANY MEN DECEIVED.

LOVE-LETTERS IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS.

Hannah Marry Donaldson, wife of a master printer of Haslingden, Lancashire, admitted in a bankruptcy examination at Bradford County Court that by means of advertisements in matrimonial newspapers she had got into correspondence with men all over the country.

On the strength of a fictitious income and prospects and by making promises of marriage, she had borrowed considerable sums and men had been brought to bankruptcy. She had acted as private secretary to one Yorkshireman, and taken proceedings against another for breach of promise.

The Official Receiver: I do not want to give the names to show how many fools there are in the world, but have you not been telling all these men of the big income?

After hesitation the debtor said she had done so.

The Official Receiver, in adjourning the case, said she had obtained an allowance of £150 a year from one man. She had brought three men into the bankruptcy court. Some of her relatives had died in the workhouse. She had posed as a widow during her husband's absence in American.—"Daily Mail."

BOYS' WAR BONUS STRIKE.

A LEADER WITH 38S. A WEEK DISSATISFIED.

Nearly a thousand dissatisfied boys and girls employed in the army boot trade at Northampton struck work and held a meeting, writes the "Daily Mail."

Among the speakers was a body of 17. He said he was receiving 34s. a week and a war bonus of 4s. Another boy speaker, also 17 years of age, said he was getting 26s., with a similar war bonus. Both urged that the bonus age should be from 16 upwards, and not 17.

After listening to the speeches of trade union officials, who urged that the youngsters should go back to work, a resolution was carried accepting the manufacturers' terms and consenting to return to work.

The strike resulted in a number of adults being idle for the day.

JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX AND CLENER

for your motor car, Furniture etc. and ARTISTIC WOOD—DYES in seventeen different shades.

L. ROYSAMPAT,

BOMBAY: 5, New Queen's Road. DELHI: 4, Kashmir Gate. KARACHI: Elphinston Street.

Please Pay a Visit DROP A LINE OR Telephone to CHHAGANLAL MANSUKHLAL & Co. FOR HIGH CLASS DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY AT KALBADEVI ROAD, Telephone No. 507.

TREACHER & Co.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS

Wines, stores and general Merchants.

FORT, BOMBAY.

Treacher's Tip-top Tea Karema Coffee Supari Tooth Paste

WHEN HAIR FALLS OUT

Most people only give serious attention to the condition of their hair when they commence to loose it. How unfortunate this is when both healthy hai and scalp can be easily secured and falling hair prevented by using.

KAMINIA OIL (Registered.)

A delightful dressing for the hair, thoroughly antiseptic, germ killing and scalp stimulating. Pleasant to use and delightfully refreshing.

Price Re. 1 per bottle.
Price Rs. 2-10 for 3 bottles.
V. P. Annas 7 extra.

Sole Agents :—

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co No 55, (Dept. C. 1.) Jooma Musjid, MARKET BOMBAY.

Absolutely Free
40 years' experience, late Government Medical Officer
RAI SAHEB Dr. DOSS'S
SECRETS OF HAPPY LIFE
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Apply to—
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THE MOST EFFECTIVE
DISINFECTANT
FOR TROPICAL CLIMATES.
NON-POISONOUS. NON-CORROSIVE.
HYCOL
Is 20 to 50 times more powerful than pure Carbolic Acid, tested on various disease producing Germs.
IN BOTTLES AND DRUMS.

GENUINE
DISINFECTANTS
OF UNIFORM STRENGTHS.
"BURRA DOG" BRAND (White Emulsion.)
"MOTOR CAR" BRAND (Dark Emulsion.)
EXTRA STRONG QUALITY
TO OVERPOWER OFFENSIVE ODOURS.
PACKED IN 1 GALL. & 5 GALL. DRUMS.

Stocked by the leading Chemists and General Dealers throughout India and Burma.
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Agents for India & Burma—
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S. H. Rozare & Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
B. K. Paul & Co., 7/12, Bonfields Lane, Calcutta.
J. Hussam & Co., 6, Stringers St., Madras.
Balthazar & Sons, Merchant St., Rangoon.

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PIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies.
A French Remedy for all Irregularities. Thousands ladies keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that at the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence its enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free 6 ...

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are the most perfect
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COLLARS GLAZED, IRONED & TURNED BY ELECTRIC MACHINERY @ 1 Anna Each.
LEAVING ROOM FOR THE TIE TO SLIP ROUND
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FORT, BOMBAY.

HIGH COURT

APPELLATE SIDE.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST A MAGISTRATE

RULE DISCHARGED.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

Ramchandra Maruti Gole and four others, Applicants (Original Accused), v/s. Hansabai, wife of Namdeo Dhayagude, Opponent (Original Complainant).

This was a criminal revision application against the decision of Mr. H. V. Braham, Acting District Magistrate of Sholapur, who rejected the applicants' appeals and confirmed the conviction and sentences passed on them by Mr. M. K. Danke, Third Class Magistrate of Malshiras, for offences of hurt, rioting and criminal trespass punishable under sections 325, 147 and 447 of the Indian Penal Code, the sentences being 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 21 each or, in default, seven days' further rigorous imprisonment on the first two charges and seven days' rigorous imprisonment on the third charge.

ALLEGED RIOTING.

In their application the applicants stated that they were residents of Malshiras, in the Sholapur District. The complainant Hansabai was a resident of the same town. She had deserted her husband and was in the keeping of Mr. M. K. Danke, the Second Class Magistrate of Malshiras, and one G. K. Nashikar, the nagadi karkun. On the 7th of September, Hansabai managed through one of her tenants to take away by force a cow belonging to one Pandurang Wani, from the custody of his servant, the first applicant. He was grazing the cow and other cattle on the waste lands of the village. He went to the house of the complainant and remonstrated with her. Thereupon the complainant and her paramour, Nashikar, who was then in the house, assaulted him. Applicants Nos. 4 and 5, who happened to be passing by, came to his rescue and remonstrated with Nashikar. They took the first applicant to the civil hospital at Ankluj, where he was treated for the injuries he had received. He subsequently filed a complaint before Mr. Samant, the Second Class Magistrate, charging Hansabai and Nashikar with assault, Hansabai, anticipating some such move on the part of the first applicant, herself filed a complaint against all the applicants charging them with riot, hurt and unlawful assembly. She filed that complaint before Mr. Nashikar, who was the co-accused with her in the case filed by the first applicant. Mr. Nashikar happened to be then acting as Third Class Magistrate, vice Mr. Danke on leave. The complaint of the first applicant was dismissed on the ground that the incidents disclosed by the evidence were of too trivial a nature and the case, therefore, fell within the provisions of section 95 of the Penal Code. That was in September last.

A month thereafter, Mr. Danke returned and the case against the applicants was heard by him. He held them all guilty of the offences charged and sentenced them each to 15 days' and seven days' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 21, the sentences of imprisonment to run concurrently.

A SUSPICIOUS FIND.

The applicants alleged that the case was nominally tried by Mr. Danke, but throughout the case was managed and manoeuvred by Nashikar. The charge sheet and the final judgment were written by both of them, though ultimately they were copied by Mr. Danke alone. The applicants accidentally found in the court-yard torn pieces of paper in which the judgment appeared to have been written by Mr. Danke and Nashikar. Those pieces were forwarded to the District Magistrate personally. He kept them in six different sealed packets, but before the departmental inquiry could be made and completed the Acting District Magistrate, Mr. Braham, confirmed the convictions and sentences and dismissed the appeal.

Their Lordships, issued a rule on the 14th February, 1917, calling upon the District Magistrate to favour the Court with the report as to the result of the departmental inquiry, if any, which had been held, also calling upon the Third Class Magistrate, Mr. Danke to put in such reply as he may wish to make with regard to the allegations in the petition, the District Magistrate in forwarding his report to be good enough to attach to it pieces of charge sheet, if, as their Lordships were told, they were in his possession.

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S REPORT.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Braham, in his report stated that on the day first fixed for hearing, one of the appellants through his pleader, Mr. R. B. Shah, produced the accompanying scraps of paper with a written petition. The gist of his allegation was that most of the scraps represented a rough pencil draft of the judgment in the case, that that pencil draft was in the handwriting of Danke's predecessor Nashikar, before whom the original complaint had been filed and who is said to be the paramour of the complainant Hansabai, and that the corrections in which were in Danke's handwriting. The District Deputy Collector was asked to inquire about this and his reply was forwarded along with the papers. There was no doubt that the scraps do belong to a rough draft of the judgment. It seemed that both the drafts and the fair copy were written by the trying Magistrate Danke. The arguments in appeal were then heard and the appellant's pleader was told verbally that his client's allegations did not appear to be true and the appeals were dismissed.

RESULT OF DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S ENQUIRY.

The District Deputy Collector, Mr. V. R. Sane, in his report said that he had been to Malshiras and made inquiry about the handwriting. Mr. Danke assured him that the writings in pencil and ink were both his. Samples of the handwriting of Mr. Danke and Mr. Nashikar were taken in his presence and filed in the case. The handwriting of both these men appeared to be similar, but there was very little difference. The letters of Mr. Danke were broad and short and those of Mr. Nashikar were long. The Deputy Collector thought that Mr. Danke was telling the true story when he said that the chits were in his handwriting; still it was very difficult to decide if one were to give his opinion from the letters on the chits. There were factions in the village and some of them seemed to have joined and collected subscription for the defence. The Deputy Collector further added that he did not wish in the least to prejudice the District Magistrate's mind against the accused, but he was told that they did commit the offence and that he had mentioned the facts as he had heard. He was to come to the District Local Board meeting and would speak to the District Magistrate about this affair personally.

Mr. Danke in his reply denied the allegations made against him.

CONVICTIONS UPHELD.

On reading these reports and hearing arguments of the counsel their Lordships discharged the rule and confirmed the conviction and sentences.

The Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah with Mr. D. A. Tulzapurkar, appeared for the applicants.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

CHARGE AGAINST A SUB-INSPECTOR.

QUESTION OF LAW UNDER BOMBAY DISTRICT POLICE ACT.

Madhav Ganpatprasad ..... Complainant
v.
Sub-inspector Majilkhan Alifkhan ... Accused.

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

This was a Criminal Reference under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code made by Mr. H. L. Painter, District Magistrate of Nasik, in connection with a case in the Court of the First Class Magistrate, Nasik City Sub-Division, recommending that the order admitting the complaint against the Sub-inspector as regards the attachment and directing issue of process be quashed.

The District Magistrate in his statement of the case stated that Madhav Ganpatprasad, the complainant, filed a complaint charging Sub-inspector Majilkhan Alifkhan with entering or searching his shop or causing it to be searched or entered without reasonable cause and with vexatiously or unnecessarily seizing his property under Section 63 (a) (b) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890. The complaint as regards the attachment of property was admitted and process ordered to be issued for trial by K. B. V. A. Gupte, First Class Magistrate, Nasik City, Sub-division. The District Magistrate added that the Law of Limitation had been erroneously applied and "offence" had been confounded with "wrong," the former being a criminal and the latter a civil matter, with which a criminal court could not be concerned. The complaint was clearly timebarred under the provisions of Section 80 (3) of the Bombay District Police Act IV of 1890.

ALLEGED VEXATIOUS SEARCH.

The complainant in his complaint to the First Class Magistrate, dated 14th December, 1916, stated that he was a sweetmeat seller and kept a shop on Nasik Road, Nasik. On the 23rd March 1916, the accused entered his shop and without any reasonable cause searched it and seized Rs. 1,701-0-6 in notes and cash, one "thalka" and a wooden cask. That he was subsequently charged by the Sub-inspector with dishonestly receiving the wooden cask, knowing it to be stolen property under Section 411 I. P. Code and placed before the First Class Magistrate, Nasik, for trial. He was discharged on the 30th October, 1916. The complainant said that he had reasons to believe that the whole case was brought against him maliciously on account of his having an altercation with Mr. Kamte, Deputy Inspector of Nasik, about a month before his shop was searched and the property seized. Mr. Kamte wanted change for a rupee, but when he could not give as he had none at the time, he got angry, abused him and left the shop threatening to do him some harm. The next day in the morning he was called at the shop of one Moosa and Mr.—— ordered him in the presence of all his subordinates to close his shop at 9 p.m., every day and they were asked to see that the orders were duly carried out. Since then, he was forced to close his shop at 9 p.m. for no breach or contravention of any police regulation. He kept shop at Nasik for the last 10 years and was never asked to close it before 12 midnight. About a month after that incident, the shop was searched and the property seized. The accused in doing so had acted without any reasonable cause. No complaint was lodged by any one either in any court of law or before the police. Accused had no reasons whatsoever in entering the shop and seizing the property. Accused was, therefore, charged first, with entering or searching the shop or causing it to be searched or entered without a reasonable cause under Section 63, Clause (a) of the Bombay District Police Act and secondly, under Clause (b) of the same section with vexatiously or unnecessarily seizing the property.

The First Class Magistrate, Nasik City, at first issued a notice to the accused to show cause on the 12th January, 1917, why process should not be issued against him. After hearing the parties the Magistrate held that the complaint about search was barred by limitation, but not that about attachment of property. He accordingly admitted the complaint as regards attachments of property and ordered process to be issued for trial.

MEANING OF WORD "SEIZURE."

The Government Pleader in support of the reference said that the complaint was barred under Section 80 of the Bombay District Police Act, which provided that the action against the Police Officer ought to be taken within six months from the act complained of. The First Class Magistrate had erred in holding that the "seizure" of property was a continuous wrong and so within the time prescribed by law. He referred to the meaning of the word "seizure" in Stroud's Dictionary at p. 1822, and contended that the word meant the actual taking forcibly or otherwise.

Mr. Setalvad in showing cause against the rule, contended that the word "seizure" does not mean the first act of seizing but that it is a continuous action and it continues until the property is retained. The object of the Bombay District Police Act was to give certain powers to the police in order to maintain peace and to bring to justice offenders against society. The Act also provided some remedy if the police took reckless or vexatious action. The intention of the legislature in laying down the period of limitation in Section 80 was to defeat stale actions. If the Act were interpreted as it was sought to be, then it was attributing great unreasonableness to the legislature. In the interest of society and administration it was not reasonable to bring about a state of things, when the same issue should be tried at the same time in two courts, which might give conflicting decisions and give rise to complications.

The Government Pleader in reply said that the words of the section should be strictly construed. The malicious or vexatious nature of the offence consisted in the actual seizing of the property and not retaining it and therefore Section 80 laid down that ths action should be instituted within 6 months from the act complained of.

JUDGMENT.

In delivering judgment, Mr. Justice Batchelor said, "This is a reference by the learned District Magistrate at Nasik and it arises from among the following circumstances. The complainant filed a complaint against the Sub-inspector of Police charging him with vexatious and unnecessarily seizing complainant's property. This charge falling under Section 63, Sub-section (b) of the Bombay District Police Act of 1890. The First Class Magistrate of Nasik admitted the complaint and ordered process to be issued for the trial of the Sub-inspector. The learned District Magistrate has made this reference, being of opinion that the admission of the complaint was erroneous in as much as the complaint could not be entertained by virtue of the provisions of Sub-section 3 of Section 80 of the District Police Act. This objection raises the question of limitation, for which the material dates are these; according to the complainant his property was seized by the Sub-inspector on the 2nd March 1916, but the complaint made in respect of that seizing was not preferred till the 12th December 1916. Sub-section 3 of Section 80 provides that in any case of such an alleged offence against a Police Officer as we have heard, the prosecution should not be entertained or should be dismissed if instituted more than six months after the date of the act complained of. As I have said, the prosecution here was instituted more than six months after the date of the actual seizing of the complainant's property, but the trial Magistrate was of opinion that the process should nevertheless be issued because, though the property was seized so early as 2nd March, 1916, it remained in seizure and possession of the police until that day within six months of the making of the complaint.

SEIZURE A CONTINUOUS ACT.

We have to decide whether the view of the District Magistrate or the view of the First Class Magistrate is the correct construction of these provisions of the Police Act. The words, on which the District Magistrate relies and which no doubt lend colour to his opinion, are those in Section 80 Sub-section 3 declaring that "the prosecution must fail if it is instituted more than six months after the date of the act complained of." And here it may be argued with much force that the act complained of is the act of seizing the property and nothing else. In my opinion, however, this construction unnecessarily narrows the meaning of the provisions and I see no difficulty in holding that in such a case as this the act complained of is the whole act of seizure by the police and must be taken to have been a continuous act so long as the seizure by police was maintained.

RULE DISCHARGED.

It appears that some time after the 2nd March, 1916, police investigation was in progress against the complainant and thereafter the complainant was put on his trial, being charged of dishonestly receiving stolen property. It was not until that trial resulted in his favour that his seized property was returned to him by the police. Now pending all these proceedings against the complainant he was busily occupied in defending himself from the charge brought against him by the police and it appears to me that unless during that period he brought his complaint against the Police Officer concerned he must be held to have lost his remedy which Section 63 of the Act conferred upon him. I am, therefore, of opinion that the view of the First Class Magistrate is preferable to that adopted by the District Magistrate. I would therefore, discharge the rule."

Mr. C. H. Setalvad and Mr. R. S. Pandit instructed by Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the complainant to show cause.

The Government Pleader appeared in support of the rule.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR THURSDAY, THE 14TH OF JUNE, 1917.

BEFORE THE, HON MR. JUSTICE MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

1343-16—Amin and D, Samji Chupsey v The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha Ltd, Crawford B and Co.

1204-16—Patell and Ez, Abdul Husein Abdul Carim v Messrs E F Kavarana a firm, Mulla and M.

LONG CAUSES.

657-16—N C Dalal, for a pauper, Purshotamdas Madhowji v Javerchand Naranji and ors, Shroff D and D.

1037-16—S A Tyabji, for a pauper, Korba Errayya Sayanna v Korba Sayanna Errayya and ors, Purmanand and Co.

930-16—Ard H D and Co, Purshotamdas Harkissondas v The Central India Spg Wvg and Mafg Co Ltd, Wadia G & Co.

1157-16—Unwalla P and P, Charandas Khatao a firm v Mowji Walji, Captain and V.

13-16—Madh K and Ch, Mulchand Sobhagmal a firm v Raichand Lakhmichand and anr, Malvi H M and R.

1362-14.—Motichand & D, Fulchand Gulabchand & ors v Jagdish Sakarchand & anr, Amin & D, Purnanand & Co.

175-15.—Patell & Ezekiel, Kaderbhoy Mahomedally Bootwalla v. Krishnabai widow & ors, Tyab D & Co., Bhai K & G.

1257-14.—Smetham B & Co., Harishchandra Ganpat Kadusker v. Ramchandra Kondaji Kaduskar & ors, Judah & S, Amin & D, Chitnis M & K.

1136-15—Payne & Co., Khatubai v. Mahomed Haji Abux & ors, Wadia G & Co., Surveyer & Co., Little & Co.

373-16.—Wadia G & Co., Messrs. Brandon & Co. a firm v. The Secretary of State for India in Council, E F Nicholson, Payne & Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUMMARY SUIT FOR DISPOSAL IN CHAMBERS.

350-17.—Vachha & Co., Messrs. Lukhmaji Talaji & Co., a firm v. Haji Mahomed Mehdi Malektujar.

287-17.—D J Mantri, Sardarmal Vanna & ors v. Lalji Moorarji.

FOR DISMISSAL.

1361-16.—Pandia & Co., Patel Chandulal Keshavlal v. Sir Bhalchandra and Nagindas a firm & anr, Payne & Co., Amin & D.

FOR CONSENT DEGREE.

191-16.—Mirza M & M, Dakarenath Krishnarao Rele v. Krishnarao Bhaskerji Rele & ors, Mass H M & Co.

SUIT FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

1200-16.—Kharas & Co., Noorbbai Gulamhusein Mokate & anr v. M Allabux & Co., a firm, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

SHORT CAUSES.

849-16.—Sham M & H Moreshwar Rangnath v. Dattatrya Vinayak Dadarkar & ors, D J Mantre, Kh L & M, Part Heard, 12-6-17.

122-17.—N C Dalal, Bai Chimanibai widow v. Raichand Khushal & ors, Vachha & Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1007-11—Vachha and Co, Fatmabai widow & ors v Ahmedally Lookmanji and ors, Jehangir and S, Little and Co, Edg G W and Co.

1476-15—Sham M and H, K W Bhatt v Sale Mahomed Dharamsey and ors, Matu J and M.

82-16—Little and Co, Aishabai and anr v Gordhandas Ranchordas Bhagat & anr, Edg G W and Co, Malvi H M and R.

1377-15—Bhai K and Gir, Killachand Devchand and anr v Meghji Parmanand a firm, Mulla and Mulla.

457-15.—Madh K & Ch, Lachhmandas Multanmall v. Motilal Lalchand & ors, Dubash & Co.

278-12.—Ard H D & Co., Haji Ahmed Haji Moosa v. Syed Ahmed Syed Hassan, Nadersha & D.

374-16.—N C Dalal, Bai Junkorebai widow v. Abraham Ezekiel Joshua Abrahom, Ard H D & Co.

1042-16.—Mulji & Tha Cassam Ismail Mistry Bai Lakhi.

1458-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Arjun Khimji & Co., a firm v. Ramchandra Doongersidas a firm, Patell & Ez.

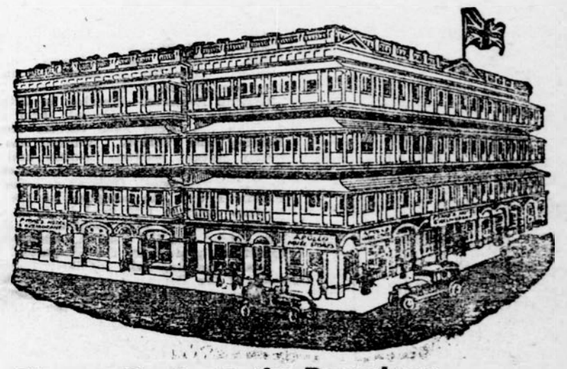
505-16.—Smetham B & Co., Vithal Harischandra Pavekar & ors, Gangabai widow & ors, C P D'Cunha, Smetham B & Co.

1282-16.—Rustomji & Gir, Abdul Hoosein Lookhmanji Sakarwalla v. Khatizabai widow & anr, Jehangir M & Somji.

1127-16.—Mancher & N, Shamrao Sunderji Chogle v. Anant Kashinath Wagle & anr, Judah & Solomon.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 10th Vad of Jesth 1973.
Mahomedan 22nd of Shaaban-ul-Muazzum, 1335.
Parsi: 6th of Deh, 1286.
Sunrise: 6h. 4m.; Sunset: 7h. 15m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

FRIDAY, June 15.

Mails for the Mesopotamia Expeditionary Force, Henjam, Muscat, Fao, Bushire, Kowait, Linga, Bunderabas, Mohamerah and Basra will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 7-0 p.m. Registered letters and parcels will be accepted upto 6-0 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 16.

Variety Entertainment in Aid of Portuguese War Relief Fund, Instituto Luso-Indiano, Girgaum Road, Dabul, 6-30 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 19.

Iranian Association, Annual General Meeting, Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, 6 p.m.

DAILY.

Royal Opera House: 6-45 and 10-0 p.m.
Excelsior Theatre: Cinema at 6-30 and Bandman Comedy Co., "The Silver King" at 9-30 p.m.
Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m. "Who is Guilty Series?"
Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 6-45, 8-30 and 10-0 p.m.
Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10-0 p.m. Every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday. Show every Sunday at 6-30 p.m. at Edwardes.
West End Cinema: Charni Road, 5-30, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15.
Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.
Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.
Prof. Parsharamrao's New Grand Circus, 9-30 p.m.
New Alhambra Cinema Sandhurst Road. 7-15, 9, 10-45.
Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

POONA RIFLES.

POONA, June 13.

519 Decrease.—The undermentioned is struck off the strength of the Corps from this date: No. 41 Pte. Faulds J. K. B. "A" Coy. (Medically unfit).

520. Members of the Corps who possess or can ride Motor cycles should notify the Adjutant at once.

A. R. KEARSEY, Captain.
Adjutant, Poona Rifles.

BAND AT THE P. V. MARY GYMKHANA

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner, V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Rifles, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The Telegraph Department notify that the acceptance of Deferred telegrams for North America and beyond via North Atlantic Companies is suspended temporarily.

A GOLDSMITH ROBBED.

Kusibhai Bhimji, a goldsmith of Haines Road, reports the theft of property worth Rs. 929 from his room during his absence on Tuesday.

A CORRECTION.

The name of the correspondent, whose letter dealing with Sir Shapurji Broacha's speech appeared in our issue of yesterday, should be read as "R. R. Nabar" and not as "R. R. Kavar" as it appeared inadvertently in the paper.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass by the Port Trust employees will be celebrated in honour of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at the Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, the 17th instant, at 8-30 a.m. (S. T.). Rev. A. Goodier will preach.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

One death from plague was reported on Wednesday from Fort Northern and there were one attack and one death from small-pox in the City. As usual cholera was absent. The total mortality from all causes was 80 as compared with 52 of the corresponding day of last year and 71 of 1915.

HOME RULE LECTURE SERIES.

The 20th lecture of this series will be delivered in Marathi, to-day, by Mr. Vaman Gopal Joshi of Yotmal, on "Home Rule and Bureaucracy" under the joint auspices of the Home Rule Leagues at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the Morarji Gokuldas Hall, Cavel Street. Mr. Shamrao Deshpande will preside. The lecture is open to the public.

HINDU MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

The fifth meeting of the ladies to discuss the objects of the above Society will be held to-day at 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Arvan Excelsior League in Sandhurst High School, Chowpati, under the presidentship of Mrs. Kamlabai Vaidya. Head Mistress of the Students' Literary and Scientific Society's Girls School when Mrs. Saraswatibai, Sonzagiri, Mrs. Gangubai Khedkar and Mrs. Shantabai Nadkarni will take part in the debate.

A DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Kesharbai alias Manekbai, a Bhattia widow, aged about 50, residing in Borah Bazaar Street, Fort. It appeared that the deceased's daughter-in-law, Kabubai, was carrying a bucket of hot-water from one room to another on the 27th ultimo, when she slipped at the threshold and the bucket fell, the water scalding the deceased, who was sleeping in the doorway, head towards the threshold. An alarm was raised and neighbours came up. The deceased succumbed to her injuries on Tuesday. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SUICIDE OF A CO-WIFE.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest touching the death of one Amarbai. It appeared that Rama Kala, a sweeper residing at De Lisle Road, married the deceased about fifteen years ago. About seven months ago he took a second wife and went to live with her at Kurla. He returned to Bombay on Monday last, and went to Amarbai, when he had an altercation with her. Later in the day she told him that she had taken opium and asked him not to take her to hospital, lest she should be sent to jail on recovery. Household remedies were consequently resorted to, but she died on Tuesday. *Post mortem* examination showed that death was due to opium poisoning. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

A BIG HAUL IN OPIUM.

SIX MONTHS FOR ILLEGAL POSSESSION

A case was decided yesterday, by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, in which one Munshi Jaffarally Beg Fazalally Beg was charged by Excise Inspector Mr. N. C. Cama for possessing 24 pounds of contraband opium without a license from the Collector of Bombay.

The facts of the case are as follows:—

Mr. S. D. Smith, Assistant Collector of Excise, Bombay, having received information that a large quantity of opium was in possession of the accused, he went up on the 29th May, with Excise Officers, Mr. Cama and Khan Sahib Kuverji Darasha, to the accused's house on Bhendy Bazar Road, and on searching his place in the presence of a Panch, two parcels containing 24 pounds of opium valued at Rs. 720 were found.

The accused was arrested and charged on the 30th May before the abovesaid Magistrate by Mr. Cama under Section 9 C of the Opium Act.

The accused pleaded not guilty and was defended by Messrs. Azad, Bar-at-Law and Shete, B.A., LL.B. Mr. Azad contended that the opium belonged to another person. After about four hearings the case was decided yesterday, when the accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' and one day's rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT ON TAXI-DRIVER.

DISPUTED FARE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Mr. Carl Lawson of the Bandmaan Co. appeared in answer to a charge of abuse and assault preferred against him by David Sassoon Moses, a taxi-car driver. Mr. K. F. Nariman appeared for the complainant.

The complainant alleged that on the evening of the 8th June he drove the accused and a lady and a butler from the Taj Mahal Hotel to the Excelsior Theatre. Here Mr. Lawson gave him a rupee and asked for six annas back. The complainant, however, returned only four annas, saying the two annas were for the luggage carried by the butler who was seated next the driver. Mr. Lawson thereupon abused him, got into the car, caught him by the throat and fisted him.

The accused pleaded not guilty, saying he merely asked the complainant to give back the two annas, as he was not entitled to anything for the small box carried by the butler.

The Magistrate said the license entitled the complainant to charge two annas for each package carried outside the car. Here the luggage was carried inside the carriage. He suggested that the case might be compounded.

The accused said he would rather have the decision in the Court.

The Magistrate ordered that the accused be detained till the rising of the Court and should pay Rs. 1-8 as costs.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ORNAMENTS.

WOMAN WITH SIX PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS CONVICTED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Deputy Inspector Pryde charged Munchibai Ramchander with theft of gold ornament valued at Rs. 45 from the person of Premkanta, a child aged one and a half years. The accused was convicted and, as she had six previous convictions she was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

KNOCKED DOWN BY TRAM-CAR.

AGED WOMAN KILLED.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest yesterday touching the death of Bhagirathibai, a Brahmin widow, aged sixty years, residing in Jaoba's Oart, Girgaum. It appeared that the deceased, who was not very active owing to old age, was coming out of the cart with a pot in her hand. A tram car proceeding towards Girgaum came up and a boy stopped the deceased from crossing. The tram passed on and the boy left the deceased who then started to cross the road. Just then a tram car came up from Girgaum and the deceased was knocked down. She was dragged by the car until she reached the wheel. She went under the cow-catcher. The wheel did not pass over her. The tram-car stopped within seven or eight feet. She was being removed to hospital, when she died on the way. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

COMMERCIAL.

LATEST CABLE QUOTATIONS.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 12th

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	..	..	1,500
" Exports to Great Britain	..	..	9,009
" to Continent..	..	..	Nil
Futures at New York July ..	..	..	24.02+ 50
" " Oct. ..	..	..	24.33+ 48
" " Jan. ..	..	..	24.59+ 61
Spot Cotton at New York ..	..	..	25.03+ 35
" " New Orleans ..	..	..	24.00+100
Futures at New Orleans July ..	..	..	24.18+ 23
" " Oct. ..	..	..	23.58+ 35
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	..	..	10
Demand Bills	..	..	4.75.50
Silver Commercial Bars ..	..	..	77

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

At the share market to-day there was practically no business outside Clives and prices were weaker. A good volume of business was put through in coal shares prices ruling firmer. Titaghur Paper was done at Rs. 138. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Barabani 16, 16-4, 16-8; Bhupanbararee 42-8, 43; Bilbera 5-8, 6; Bokaro Jherriah 9-4, 9-8; Borrea 19-4; Burrelia 10-4, 10-8; Burrakur 37-8 to 42-8; Central Pench 13-8; Equitable (ord) 52 to 52-12; Ghusick 20-4 to 21; Jainty Central 15-8, 15-12, 16, 16-4; Jumoni 9-8, 9-12; Kuardi 17-8, 17-12; Lakurka 42, 42-8; New Beerbhoom 57; New Kendah 12-4, 12-8, 12-12; New Tetturya 15-8, 15-12; Nowaghur 27; Ondal 15-4, 15-8, 15-12; Parasea 4-4, 4-6, 4-8; Phularitand 8, 8-4, 8-8, 8-10, Raneegunge 39-4, 50; Rasputaria 10-8, 10-12, 10-14; Sandra 22, 25, 22-8; Standard 44-8; Sutkudih 15-12, 16, 16-4; Singaran B 14-8; Tandagari 25; West Titturya 10.

Jute:—Auckland (ord) 220, 222, 218; Belvedere (ord) 375; Clive (ord) 143, 142, 140, 139, 140, 142; Fort Gloster (ord) 450; Hooghly (ord) 61-8, 60; Kankinarrah (ord) 439, s. 1. 442, 444; Standard (ord) 350, 352; Waverley 9-10, 9-14.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Paper (ord) 55 to 70; Calcutta City Flour 10, 10-4, 10-12, 11, 11-4; Tittaghur Paper (ord) 135, 138.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 66-8 to 66-14 and small lots were done at Rs. 67-2 to 67-4.

CITY CIVIL COURT FOR BOMBAY.

NOTE BY INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER AND BUREAU.

Mr. J. K. Mehta, Secretary of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Bombay, has addressed the following letter to A. F. Kindersley, Esqr., I.C.S., Judicial Department, Government of Bombay.

Sir,—With reference to your letter of the 5th October 1916 No. 6505 A of 1916, I am directed by the Committee of this Chamber to say that they have long since been feeling that the very heavy cost of litigation in the High Court was a great evil which it was the duty of Government to remedy as soon as possible. The commercial community which so often has to resort to litigation felt the burden of this cost much more heavily than any other community. Their representative on the Bombay Legislative Council, the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, had elicited much useful information on this matter by interpellations in the Councils and they welcomed the resolution of the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel to reduce high costs of litigation, based on these and other facts.

2. It is now almost universally accepted that the cost of litigation, is abnormal and that some way out of the difficulty must be found. Two alternatives are now before the Government to remedy this evil viz. (1) the establishment of a City Civil Court on the lines of a similar court in Madras and (2) the extension of the powers of the Small Causes Court. My Committee after a long and careful consideration of these alternatives find that they cannot come to an unanimous conclusion but the majority feel that the first alternative is the better of the two and they beg to give their opinion below in favour of the same.

3. Even those who are in favour of the other alternative viz., the extension of the powers of the Small Causes Court admit that several important modifications will have to be made in the constitution of the same before it can be found suitable for satisfactorily discharging the function proposed to be assigned to it. If all such modifications and amendments are made there will be practically no difference left between the Small Causes Court and the proposed City Court. Not only this but the introduction of these changes will make even the present work of that Court of a complex and unwieldy nature unless a distinction is provided in the procedure for the trial of suits upto a particular limit say Rs. 2,000 and suits above that limit.

4. Instead of setting about to introduce revoluntionary changes in the constitution of a Court which, for suits of a small amount, has well served its purpose, my Committee are of opinion that a separate City Civil Court should be established for the trial and disposal of suits of a civil nature not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in value except suits of proceedings which are cognisable.

(a) By the High Court as a Court of admiralty or vice-admiralty or as a colonial court of admiralty or as a Court having testamentary, intestate or matrimonial jurisdiction or

(b) By the Court for the relief of insolvent debtors, or,

(c) By the Small Causes Court.

5. It is contended that the new Court will entail a great deal of expenditure. The extension of the powers of the Small Causes Court will entail no less expenditure for it can hardly be supposed that the present number of Judges in this Court and clerical staff will be able to cope with the amount of work which will come up as a result of this extension. The number of Judges as well as the staff to cope with the extra work will have to be increased. As the City Court will require one Judge and a clerical staff, it is difficult to see how this alternative will require more expenditure than the other. The New Court can well be located in the Small Causes Court buildings which will be ample enough and so will not require a new building.

6. My Committee hope that if such a Court is established the presiding Judge or Judges of the same will be selected from practising lawyers of the Bombay High Court and that Barristers, Advocates, Attorneys, and Vakils of the High Court will have audience before the same, their fees to be regulated in accordance with rules framed in that behalf by the High Court.

7. The minority of the Committee do not however approve of this first alternative as in their opinion the expenditure in connection with the establishment of a new Court will be immense. They are of opinion that the object in view *viz.*, cheapening of the litigation will be achieved by extending the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 and the appointment of two more judges if necessary, these to be Barristers or Advocates of not less than ten years' Indian experience. Record should be kept of proceedings of suits of Rs. 2,000 and above so as to make it possible for appeals for suits of this nature being heard by the High Court on their Appellate Side. The scale of court fees in case of suits under Rs. 300 should be continued as at present but the scale of fees of suits over that sum should be fixed at ½ anna per rupee.

It is also suggested that the jurisdiction of the Court should be so extended as to embrace suits of the following nature:—

(a) Suits for the recovery of immoveable property where the subject matter does not exceed in value Rs. 5,000.

(b) Suits for the partition of immoveable property not exceeding in value Rs. 5,000.

(c) Suits for the foreclosure or redemption of a Mortgage of immoveable property of the above extent in value.

(d) Suits for the determination of any other right or interest in immoveable property of the same extent as above.

(e) Suits for dissolution of partnership or for an account of partnership transactions where the subject matter is to the extent of Rs. 5,000.

(f) Suits for an account of property and its due administration under the decree of the Court where the subject matter is to the above extent.

8. The whole of the Committee are however unanimous in thinking that as presumably the main object of the communication of the Government is to reduce the cost of litigation, rules allowing only Barristers and Advocates on the Original Side of the High Court should be amended. They desire to draw the attention of the Government to the proposal made in this connection by the City Civil Court special Committee of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation and beg to suggest that the High Court rules may be amended on the following lines:—

a. Vakils and Solicitors should be allowed under special conditions to act and plead, in the same way as Barristers on the Original Side, thus leaving to the litigant the opportunity of selecting a cheap method of obtaining justice.

b. The intermediary of the Attorney between the litigant and the Barrister or Vakil should be made optional.

c. There should be a regular engagement in writing as to the amount of fee to be paid by a client to his lawyer for services in a particular case, and the existing scale of fees should be abolished. There is a very strong feeling amongst the public that the system under which a Barrister is enabled to take fees and yet not appear in a case is an unjust one.

CONTEMPT PROCEEDING'S AGAINST "PATRIKA."

DEFENCE ARGUMENTS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The hearing of the rule on the directors, managers, and printer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika" to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of court was resumed to-day at the High Court before a Special Bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe, Mukerjee, Chitty and Fletcher.

Mr. Norton concluded his argument on behalf of the printer, after which Mr. Chakravarti addressed the court on behalf of one of the directors and secretary of the Amrita Bazar Patrika, Limited. His submission was that in a criminal contempt the object of the process was to punish the man charged with publication of an article likely to interfere with the administration of justice. In this case it did not interfere with the administration of justice and the remedy lay not in a summary process but by application of a section of the Code. He said that his clients' action might be condemned but they could not be punished. The real offender was the writer of the articles, who was not before the Court.

Mr. C. R. Das, who represented the Manager, said that this was a criminal proceeding and it required clear evidence to prove the charge. Counsel had not concluded when the Court rose.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

At the High Court, a special bench consisting of the Chief Justice and Justices Woodroffe, Mukerjee, Chitty and Fletcher, to-day, concluded the hearing of the rule issued on the Directors, manager and printer of the "Amrita Bazar Patrika," to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt of the Court.

Mr. C. R. Dass on behalf of the manager submitted that there was no proof that his client was manager. Councel next read the articles and commented as he proceeded along. Mr. Dass in conclusion submitted there was no contempt. Even if it was so, it was merely technical and that a summary form of trial was not according to law.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

LATE MR. TYABJI I.C.S.

TOUCHING REFERENCES IN SURAT COURT.

(From a correspondent.)

SURAT, June 11.

The District Judge, Mr. S. J. Murphy, taking his seat for the first time in Court referred to the sad and untimely death of the late Sessions and District Judge, Mr. M. B. Tyabji, and said:—

This is a particularly sad occasion in which I have been called upon to take up the charge of a new appointment. I had not had the pleasure of knowing him personally; but from all accounts that had reached me, I know he was a good and a kind Judge; and it must be some consolation, however small it may be, to Mr. Tyabji to know that he met with such a sad death while doing his duty in trying to help others.

Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Government Pleader, Surat, speaking on behalf of the Bar, endorsed every word that had fallen from the lips of the Judge and added that Mr. Tyabji was a kind and courteous Judge—a worthy son of the great Judge who was an eminent leader of the Presidency.

In the afternoon, a meeting of the local Magistrates, Judges, Sub-Judges and Members of the Bar, was held in the Court room where the accompanying resolution was unanimously passed—after it was proposed by Mr. C. M. Gandhi, Government Pleader, seconded by Mr. Jambusaria and supported by Mr. G. R. Datar, Small Cause Court Judge:—

This meeting of the local judiciary and the members of the Surat Bar place on record the profound regret with which they have learnt of the sad and untimely death of Mr. Mohsin B. Tyabji, the District and Sessions Judge, Surat, a death he met with in a manly attempt to save the lives of his cousins; they also express their sense of the great loss which the Judicial Service of the Presidency has sustained and tender their respectful condolences to Mrs. Tyabji and family in the grievous bereavement they have suffered and resolve that the Chairman of the meeting be requested to forward a copy of the resolution to Mrs. Tyabji under his signature with a suitable forwarding letter.

PALACE OF VARIETIES.

The new programme which will be put on at the Palace of Varieties (Gaiety Theatre) to-night is a varied and interesting one and its chief feature is a funny revue entitled "The Yiddish Pawnbroker," which includes the "Yiddisher Dance." There will also be variety turns. The cinema programme is also very interesting including a sensational Pathe drama.

To-night there will be two variety shows at the Gaiety Theatre, the first at 6-30 p.m. and the other at 10 p.m. In addition there will be a special cinema show at 8-30 p.m. at the Gaiety Theatre, the first at 6-30 p.m. when very interesting films will be thrown on the screen. These cinema shows will take place at the Gaiety Theatre at 8-30 p.m. every Thursday, Friday and Tuesday and at 7-30 p.m. on Sunday.

Next week several new artists will appear at the Palace of Varieties. They are the Castello Sisters, Mr. Sleve Buckingham and Ivy McGrath who appear for the first time in India.

It is understood that a big civil suit has been filed in the Court of the Subordinate Judge of Agra by Lal Jang. Pal Sing and another against the Hon. the Raja Khusalpal Singh, and others claiming, among other reliefs, that a declaration might be made of their right to properties in the Kotla Estate and possession thereof be given to them. The suit is valued at thirty lakhs of rupees.

CRIMINAL TRIALS OF EUROPEANS.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION OF ALLAHABAD HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

At the Allahabad High Court this morning, a question was raised whether Lucknow was outside the territorial jurisdiction of the Allahabad High Court in respect of criminal trials of European British subjects. One Mr. A. C. Harris, Publishing Company's traveller, who is being tried at the instance of one Mr. Williamson at Lucknow for alleged theft of a letter, etc., applied to the District Magistrate for the transfer of his case from the file of the City Magistrate. The application was rejected and Mr. Harris came to the High Court on revision.

Mr. Satyachander Mukerjee for the applicant had contended before Mr. Justice Ryves that the High Court for European British subjects in criminal cases in Oudh was not the Judicial Commissioner's Court, but the High Court of Allahabad. Mr. Justice Ryves issued notices and the matter came up this morning.

Mr. Wallach for the Crown took a preliminary objection that the Allahabad High Court had no jurisdiction to hear the application for revision in the case, but had only original and appellate criminal jurisdiction over Europeans in Oudh and cited various authorities.

Sir George Knox remarked that, as it was a matter of some difficulty and importance, his Lordship would form a full bench to consider the matter. A bench was then formed of Sir George Knox and Justices Tudball and Ryves, and arguments were heard, but subsequently Mr. Wallach withdrew his objection as to jurisdiction.

The Chief Justice then delivered judgment, in the course of which he said that the application of Mr. Harris should have been supported by an affidavit. The law was very positive on the point. There was no affidavit before their Lordships and they were precluded from considering the application at all. The application for the transfer was therefore rejected.

Everyone present was disappointed that the important law point raised was not decided.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY AT DINAJPUR.

MR. FARMER CROSS-EXAMINED.

(From our Correspondent.)

DINAJPUR, June 13.

In the case against five political suspects, Manohar Pain and four others, three new witnesses were examined and Mr. Farmer already examined, was cross examined.

The first witness Jamini Mukherji, Sub-Inspector, Nator, stated that he searched the house of Kamlash Pain, father of Manohar, and seized three post cards, addressed to Manohar, also the house of Sukumar Sanyal, father of the accused Manindra, and seized one letter and a khata.

Mr. C. T. Horen, Inspector of Police, Dacca, stated that he searched the Sakha Press, Dacca, and seized one trunk containing two pistols, one American colt and another German mauser, 319 cartridges, one exercise book, and one post address to Bidhu Bhusan De, arrested and recommended for prosecution under section 19 of the Arms Act of five persons named Abani Aswini, Kumer Roy, Mahes Roy, Dharendra Rakshit and Bidhu Bhusan De. The last named could not be found.

Mr. Farmer, being cross-examined, said that there was no history sheet of Gurudas alias Profulla. Before his arrest there was no information about him. He was arrested as he could not give a satisfactory account of himself. Bidhu Bhusan was arrested, because he was suspected as an absconding political suspect. Asita was not arrested, but brought to him. On two days Phani Babu introduced him several times. No threat was held out to Gurudass Dutta.

CRICKET FIXTURE.

SIR D. M. PETIT PARSEE GYMKHANA, POONA.

June 17.—National Cricket Club.
June 23rd.—Poona Gymkhana.
June 24th.—Military Accounts Office.
July 1st.—Deccan Gykhana.
July 8th.—Engineering College.
July 15th.—National Cricket Club.
July 22nd.—Union Cricket Club, Kirkee.
July 29th.—Poona Recreation Cricket Club.
Aug. 5th.—Deccan College Gymkhana.
Aug. 12th.—Fergusson College Gymkhana.
Aug. 19th.—Engineering College.
Sept. 2nd.—Pay Cutters C. C.
Sept. 16th.—Military Accounts Office.
Sept. 26th.—Union Cricket Club, Poona.
Sept. 30th.—Pay Cutters (Return).

THE UNION C.C.

June 17.—Ghatkuper C. C.
June 24th.—Sixteen Stars C. C.
July 1st.—Bhatia Mitra Mandal C. C.
July 7th.—National C. C.
July 8th.—Twasta Kasar C. C.
July 15th.—Sion C. C.
July 21st.—Parekh C. C.
July 22nd.—Prince of Wales C. C.
July 29th.—Young Friends' Union C. C.
Aug. 5.—New Century C. C.
Aug. 11th.—New Hindu C. C.
Aug. 12.—Bombay Telegu Cricketers.
Aug. 19th.—New Friends' Union Happy C. C.
Aug. 26th.—Fort Vijaya C. C.
Sept. 2nd.—New Nagpada Anwera C. C.
Sept. 9th.—Daiwadnya C. C.
Sept. 10th.—National C. C.
Sept. 16th.—Aryabandhu C. C.
Sept. 23rd.—Alfred C. C.
Sept. 27th.—Married v. Unmarried.
Sept. 29th.—Elphinstone High School C. C.
Sept. 30th.—Parbhu Young Cricketers.

A conference of representatives of all Vaishanava sects of India, whether they belong to the order of Ramanuj, Madhava, Nimbark, Gowrang, Ramanand or any other, will be held shortly in Gujerat under the auspices of Sat Sampradaya Sabha.

INDIAN WAR LOAN

RAPID INCREASE.

BOMBAY NEAR 9 CRORES.

The following is the progressive total of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan, so far as known up to the time of going to Press.

Total Loan applications upto 7 p. m. on 13th June 1917 Rs. 34,08,48,546.

Exclusive of important contributions from Native States.—

	Rs.
Bengal ..	..9,08,83,600
Bombay ..	..8,87,70,700
United Provinces	..2,69,19,000
Punjab ..	..2,29,89,700
Madras ..	.. 1,70,97,600
Burma ..	..1,53,28,100
Minor Administrations	1,29,41,800
Central Provinces ..	62,92,700
Bihar and Orissa ..	37,50,300
Assam	7,90,900
Total ..	Rs. 28,57,64,400

NATIVE STATES' CONTRIBUTION.

	Rs.
Gwalior	88,21,100
Hyderabad	75,00,000
Mysore	49,15,900
Bahawalpur	40,00,000
Baroda	31,57,800
Total ..	Rs. 2,83,94,800
Post Office ..	Rs. 2,66,89,346

BOMBAY POST OFFICE SECTION.

	On 13-6-17	Total up to date.
War Loan.. ..	Rs. Nil	Rs. 1,79,700
War Bonds ..	„ 4,650	„ 5,91,650
Cash Certificates.	„ 48,949-8	„ 11,37,407
Total Rs. ..	51,599-8	19,08,757

UNITED FREE CHARGE OF SCOTLAND

There will be a service at this Church at 8-30 a.m. in connection with the war.

PATHARE PRABHU PRAYERS.

A special service of public prayer in connection with the war, will be held at Zaoba's Shri Ram Mandir to-day at 7 p.m. (S. T.), when Hari Kirtan will be performed.

THE LATE MR. JAGANNATH SAKHARAM SHASTRI JAVLE.

The Yajurvedi Brahmin community of Bombay has suffered a great loss by the death of Mr. Jagannath Sakharam Shastri Javle, who passed away the other day at Dadar. The late Mr. Javle was a good Sanskrit scholar and had made a special study of the Dharma shastras and astrology. Though a priest by profession, he was singularly free from bigotry and boldly admitted the necessity for reform in certain Hindu customs. As a spiritual guru he was held in high reverence by members of the Kshatriya community and his liberal orthodoxy did much to infuse into them a spirit of toleration and broadness of outlook.

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(America.)
DENTAL SURGEON.
275-277, Hornby Road, Fort,
Opp. Lawrence & Mayo.

Indian War Loan.

Closes on Friday, June 15th.

TWO DAYS ARE LEFT TO US TO PROVE
OUR CITY'S RIGHTFUL PLACE.
WE'RE SONS OF EMPIRE, ALL OF US
WHATE'ER OUR CASTE OUR RACE.

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BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Thursday June 14, 1917.

THE ATTACK ON THE CONGRESS.

Three weeks have passed since Lord Pentland delivered his extraordinary fulmination against the agitation for Self-Government in his legislative council and we are still without any authoritative declaration by the Government of India or the Secretary of State that his intemperate utterance does not represent the considered policy of those two higher authorities. Are we to understand, therefore, that a campaign of suppression of any agitation for Self-Government in the true meaning of the word has been determined upon by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Chelmsford, without the mandate of Parliament? If they are free from any intention of the sort it would be as well if they lose no time in stating clearly what is the attitude of Government towards, not merely the aspirations of Indians,—we have had enough and to spare of pious sympathy with aspirations,—but towards the demand of Indians for a practical and early instalment of reforms such as will satisfy those aspirations, "conceived," as the Maharaja of Bikanir has urged "with the breadth and generosity of view that have marked British policy in so many other parts of the world." No one would accuse the Maharaja of Bikanir of being a hot-headed politician or an impatient idealist. His demand for a declaration of policy on the lines indicated by the phrase we have quoted, would be endorsed by the most moderate of the Indian reformers. Lord Pentland's illiberal utterance, however, is so far removed from anything approaching the generous policy which the Maharaja urges on the Government, that, until it has been definitely repudiated by those in higher authority than himself, it will continue to be regarded by the vast bulk of responsible opinion in this country as a definite rejection of the appeal by the Maharaja of Bikanir, voicing the demand of united India, for "changes such as to strike the imagination."

We gather from the Madras papers that attempts are being made to represent that Lord Pentland's speech was not intended as a wholesale condemnation of the demand or the agitation for Self-Government, but that it was aimed only at the propaganda of the Home Rule League over which Mrs. Besant presides. As regards that, it must be pointed out, in the first place, that the declared objects of the Home Rule League, as published in its constitution, are identical with that of the Indian National Congress and the All-India Moslem League and that Mrs. Besant, both individually and in her capacity as the inspiring force of the Home Rule League propaganda, goes no further in her demand than the reform scheme drawn up by the Congress at the Lucknow session. She asks for no more and no less and has loyally adhered to the Congress mandate. The attempt on the part of the defenders of Lord Pentland to find a way out for him by drawing a dividing line, which is not to be discerned in his speech, between the Congress propaganda and the Home Rule League and Mrs. Besant is unconvincing and hardly honest. It is merely a question of nomenclature. Whether we call it Home Rule or Self-Government, it is the same thing that we are all aiming for and the same measure of it or instalment which we all demand as the minimum reform which India can accept as soon as the termination of the war enables her case to be dealt with. But even supposing there were any ground for the suggestion that the Home Rule Leagues were asking for something which goes beyond the Congress scheme, the difficulty of getting over Lord Pentland's speech would remain. He makes no distinction between Home Rule and Self-Government in his condemnation. He lumps them both together with "violent language", "unwise, dangerous methods" and describes them as "extravagant aims." "In the interests of progress as well as of order all thoughts of the early grant of Self-Government," he tells us, "should be put entirely out of mind." And he calls upon all men of leading and of influence "to dissociate themselves from this unfortunate agitation as it is being conducted" and speaks threateningly of Government action to discourage these "unwise and dangerous methods." If Lord Pentland meant to discriminate and distinguish between one kind of agitation and another he should have done so. But he does not, and, so far from sincerely desiring to do so, we have reason to believe that, when he was asked recently to make a public declaration that his speech was not intended as a condemnation of Congress propaganda for self-government he refused to do so. And it stands to reason that, if he had been really misunderstood, he would, after the storm of criticism that has burst from the Indian press, have hastened to remove the impression that his speech has created.

But there is no possibility of misunderstanding. It is true that Lord Pentland tells us that self-government is the "salt and strength of the British Empire," but he has made it clear that in his view India's claim to even a slight advance towards self-government is not within the range of practical vision. He holds out an alluring prospect of Indians training themselves for local self-government, and even that must be accomplished "by stages, if the advance is to be healthy and permanent," and, in order to make the prospect more alluring to the childish minds he seems to think he is addressing, he tells them absurdly enough that these local institutions are of greater importance to them in their daily lives than "the more high-sounding work of parliaments and national assemblies." He refers to some mysterious reforms that may be proposed for India at the close of the war, but whatever they may be, "they will fall far short" of the proposals made by the Congress and will represent "only a small and minor portion of the demands now put forward, and do not satisfy *even for the immediate future* those who are responsible for the advocacy of the early grant of responsible self-government for India". We do not know what exactly His Excellency means by "responsible self-government," because self-government is responsible government and responsible government is self-government and self-government is responsible self-government. The demand of the Congress means either one or the other and both. It does not ask as yet for the complete self-government which is enjoyed by the great colonies. But it does ask that the Legislative Councils shall be elective bodies, to the extent of four-fifths, that they shall be directly elected by the people on a broad franchise, that all expenditure shall be submitted to these councils in the form of money bills which shall be passed only at their option and that they shall control all other legislation. The Executive Councils, in the Congress scheme, are to consist in the proportion of not less than one-half of elected Indians. Thus the Executive would become dependent on and responsible to legislative councils, four-fifths of the members of which would be elected by the people. If that is not responsible government and self-government and responsible self-government we do not know what words mean. But that is what Lord Pentland in choleric terms condemns and tells us must be put entirely out of mind. To pretend that this is not an attack on the Congress propaganda is playing with words and solemn issues.

THE TRAGEDY OF CHANDI CHARAN NAG.

The Burma Government have thought it "desirable" to issue a press note relating to Chandi Charan Nag. We would rather the note had not been issued, for it pertains to a case whose tragic details, one is almost persuaded, might have been better left unpublished in the interest of the credit of British administration in this country. We ourselves have had in our possession the whole documented file of the case of Chandi Charan Nag for several weeks, but thought better of discussing it having in view the exasperation of public feeling which the revelation seemed certain to arouse. The Burma Government, however, appear to have felt rather uncomfortable about the matter after the appearance of an article entitled "A Tragedy" in "New India" which dealt with the matter, and they have now issued this press note, with a modest preamble which runs thus: "Local Government thinks it desirable to issue the following statement of facts." The intention of the Burma Government in coming to this decision, it may be presumed, was to satisfy the public mind in regard to the facts of the case. If so, all we can say is that no communication could have been less calculated to serve that purpose than the press note they have issued. It is a "statement of facts," at once incomplete and inadequate. It can hardly fail to exasperate rather than reassure the public mind. If the authorities choose to issue press notes on matters of this kind, it would be better if they first made up their minds to employ the requisite degree of candour and accuracy in drawing up their statement. Otherwise, as in this case, more harm than good is the result. It is necessary to rectify certain omissions and reticences and correct certain inaccuracies in the Burma Government's "statement of facts."

> "Chandi Charan Nag," says the press note, "was arrested at Rangoon on the 5th October, 1915, and on 7th October Local Government made an order under Ingress Into India Ordinance, 1914, directing his detention in the Rangoon Central Jail. This order was made as it was considered necessary to keep Chandi Charan Nag in confinement while an enquiry was being made into his character and antecedents."

Chandi Charam Nag did not again leave police custody *until April 25th*, 1916,—and he left it *via* the Rangoon General Hospital and carried on a stretcher. What transpired during these six months we shall see presently, but meanwhile it may be noted that the Burma Government with characteristic *sang froid* do not deign to give the slightest indication either of the nature of the offence of which Nag was suspected or the result of the enquiries made into his character and antecedents. The press note does not say, be it noted, that his prolonged incarceration was due to the *result* of the enquiries made about him. The man is dead, but even now the Burma Government do not feel called upon to give the public,—not to mention the father and other relatives of the deceased,—any idea of what the offence was, if any, of which Nag was guilty or suspect, and of the nature and results of the enquiries they so elaborately carried out what time the man rotted away in jail. What kind of a conception of justice, fair-play or decency is this which the Government of Burma dare to flaunt before the world? And who would undertake to reconcile their procedure with the principles of British law and justice as the world knows them? Listening to the dulcet tones of their communiqué the average individual may be forgiven if he fails to realize that what has happened is that a man was seized upon by the Police, without the shadow of a charge being suggested or formulated against him, was confined in jail without trial of any sort or kind for the better part of six months, that he left the precincts of the jail to go into the hospital,—still under the charge of the Police,—and that he was carried out of the hospital to be put on a steamer leaving Rangoon for Calcutta. We shall have to go in due course into the all but revolting details of what happened to this hapless youth,—he was only 23,—during the period that "an enquiry was being made into his character and antecedents" Meanwhile, let the public bear in mind that the press note which the Burma Government have thought "desirable" to issue gives *no* explanation of the episode.

Notes of the Day.

A Gratuitous Circular.

We print to-day in another column a circular which the Government of Bombay have thought fit to issue through their Educational Department prohibiting the students,—both of Schools and Colleges,—from attending political meetings. The order will be received with unmitigated astonishment and indignation throughout the Presidency. We shall deal with it fully on a future occasion. Meanwhile it may be useful to draw attention to one or two points in the circular. "It is the desire of Government," says the order, "that these rules should be strictly observed *at the present time*, etc." At "the present time" the issue of Self-Government for India happens to be a particularly live one both in this country and in Great Britain, and the taboo is proportionately incongruous and absurd. The gratuitous attack on "home rule leagues"—note the small initial letters!—and on "meetings at which home rule is to be advocated," too, is characteristic. It may be treated for what it is worth.

Havoc by Wild Animals.

The results of the measures adopted by Government in various parts of the Presidency of Bombay in 1916, for the destruction of wild animals and venomous snakes, have just been published. The number of wild animals destroyed during the year is reported to have risen from 3,818 to 4,368, while the number of deaths among human beings at the hands of these creatures declined from 46 to 41. Of this total, 13 were caused by wild pigs, eight by leopards and panthers, five by wolves, four by crocodiles and three by tigers. In regard to snakes, there was an extraordinary decline in the number destroyed, the total killed in 1916 being 9,982 against a total of 92,042 destroyed in the previous year. This very striking reduction was due chiefly to the decrease in the number killed in Ratnagiri District, where the total fell from 79,671 to 1,153. This decrease is accounted for by the stoppage of the reward of half an anna for each "phoorsa" killed which had been paid in the district as an experimental measure.

An Extraordinary Blunder.

The grant of this reward, we are told, has been discontinued by Government "as the results achieved were not satisfactory". We are left in the dark as to why the results were not satisfactory But a reference to the report of the Commissioner, N. D., shows, that the stoppage of rewards was dictated "owing to the financial situation created by the war," which is somewhat at variance with the explanation afforded by the Government in their Resolution. The unwisdom of this penny-wise policy is apparent from the fact that as many as 206 deaths from snake-bite occurred last year in the district, out of a total mortality of 219 from all sorts of wild creatures. We fail to note how the experiment of inducing wholesale destruction of snakes failed in Ratnagiri. It is evident that a blunder has been committed which deserves to be rectified at once.

Dhar State.

The recently published annual administration report of this little State, which is one of the nine Ruling States in the Central India Agency in direct treaty relations with the British Government, and which has an area of only 1,783 square miles and a population of 154,048, contains one or two matters of general interest. The year under review was notable for the inauguration by his Highness the Raja Saheb of the panchayat system among his subjects. We are told that, though the village panchayat had been in existence in the State in the past, it had no defined constitution and jurisdiction, but now proper rules have been framed and passed into law, establishing panchayats in 59 villages of the State. The members of these panchayats, who are known as "panchas," have been given civil jurisdiction to decide suits arising between the members of the village community up to the value of Rs. 25 and criminal powers to try cases of assault, damage to crops and fields, etc. Every encouragement is being given to the spread of the co-operative movement among the villagers and it is hoped by the Durbar that these efforts to train the people in the art of local self-government will bear satisfactory fruit in the course of time.

Two Unsatisfactory Features.

So far so good, and his Highness the Raja Saheb deserves the gratitude of his subjects for the solicitude he has displayed for their progress. We regret, however, to note that the State is very backward in one or two respects and the state of things calls for the immediate attention of his Highness and his administrative officers. We refer to the Excise and Educational Departments, which do not seem to have caught the progressive spirit of modern times. Excise forms one of the principal sources of the revenue of the State, amounting as it does to over two lakhs, or over seven per cent. of the total revenues of Dhar. The revenue from country liquor alone fetched Rs. 1,75,042 during the year under report, against Rs. 1,62,006 in the previous year, giving an incidence of revenue per head of the population of Rs. 1-2-2. The number of shops was 139 against 138 in the previous year. Thus, it is obvious that the drink habit is extending in the State and the Durbar is apparently not doing anything to check it. Nor can the expenditure on education be called at all satisfactory The State spent in all Rs. 24,420-14-6 on education, which must be considered to be a miserable pittance indeed, especially when we remember that the revenues from liquor alone amounted to over two lakhs.

Bombay War Loan Day.

Thursday, the 14th June, 1917.

Ye men of no mean City!
Our City of Bombay,
"Quae prima est in Indis"—
You have your chance to-day.

To prove Bombay's proud motto,
To keep her in the Van,
To lead the rest of India,
To show to every man—

You're Citizens of Empire,
And at your Empire's call
You'll lend her of your substance,
You'll lend her—great and small—

The rich man from his thousands,
The poor man from his mite,
To fight a fight for Justice,
And to aid the cause of Right.

What man can hoard his money,
When the Empire asks him "Lend"?
What man can hold his head up,
When the war is at an end?

If he's sat mid peace and plenty,
Letting others pay the toll
In their blood or in their treasure?
Is his name on Honour's Roll?

Can we do less, as Citizens,
Than answer to her call,
When thousands of her sons have paid
The last great price of all?

Official and Personal.

H. E. the Governor arrived at Victoria Terminus at 4 p.m. from Simla yesterday.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon arrived at Byculla Station at 7-20 p.m. from Poona yesterday.

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, I.C.S., will officiate for Mr. G. Rainy as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, while the latter officer is serving on the Committee investigating the relations between landlords and tenants in Bihar.

CONGRESS DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND

URGED TO PROCEED WITHOUT FURTHER DELAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), June 12.

The following resolution was unanimously passed at a meeting of the Hyderabad District Congress Committee:—

"This Congress Committee is strongly of opinion that the Congress Deputation should without any further delay proceed to England to place before the Government and the people of England, the demands of the people of India contained in the resolution and scheme of Self-Government adopted by the last Congress."

The next meeting of the United Provinces Legislative Council will be held at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 17th July at Government House, Lucknow.

On return from leave, Lieut.-Colonel Birdwood, I.M.S., will be posted to Lucknow as Civil Surgeon and Lieut.-Colonel Melville will revert as Civil Surgeon, Gorakhpur.

FURTHER BRITISH GAIN OF TWO MILES FRONT.

PROGRESS ON SOUCHEZ.

GERMAN INSTIGATION IN SPAIN.

ADVANCE BEYOND MESSINES.

FURTHER BRITISH GAIN OF 2 MILES FRONT.

PROGRESS ON SOUCHEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 13.

A British communiqué says we gained further ground eastward and north-eastward of Messines on a front of nearly two miles and occupied the hamlet of Gapaard. We also advanced our line slightly astride the Souchez river.

There was considerable enemy artillery activity north-eastward of Gouzeaucourt and southward and northward of the Scarpe in the neighbourhood of Lens and Ypres.

Our aeroplanes yesterday did useful work in spite of unfavourable weather. One is missing.

MARSHAL HAIG CONGRATULATES SECOND ARMY.

A LONG STEP NEARER FINAL VICTORIOUS END.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., June 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that Sir Douglas Haig has addressed the Second Army as follows:—

The complete success of the attack of the Second Army under General Sir Herbert Plumer is an earnest of eventual final victory of the Allied cause. The position assailed was one of very great natural strength on the defences of which the enemy had laboured incessantly for nearly three years. Its possession overlooking the whole of the Ypres salient was of the greatest strategical value to the enemy. The excellent observation he had from this position added enormously to the difficulty of our preparations for an attack and ensured to him ample warning of our intention. He, therefore, was fully prepared for our assault and brought reinforcements of men and guns to meet it.

ENEMY ADVANTAGE OF EXPERIENCE.

He had the further advantage of experience gained from his many previous defeats in battles such as Somme, Ancre, Arras and Vimy Ridge, and on the lessons to be drawn from these he had issued carefully thought out instructions. In spite of all these advantages the enemy was completely defeated within the space of a few hours and all our objectives were gained with undoubtedly very severe loss to the Germans. Our casualties were for a battle of such magnitude most gratifyingly light.

MERITS OF VICTORY.

The full effect of this victory cannot yet be estimated but that it will be very great is certian. Following the successes already gained it affords the final and conclusive proof that neither strength of position nor knowledge of and timely preparation to meet an impending assault can save the enemy from a complete defeat, and that brave and tenacious as the German troops are it is only a question of how much longer they can endure the repetition of such blows. Our victory was due to causes which always have given and will give success, namely utmost skill, valour and determination in the execution of attack following upon the greatest forethought and thoroughness in preparation.

A GLOWING TRIBUTE TO THE ARMY.

I desire to place on record here my deep appreciation of the splendid work done above and below the ground also in the air by all arms, services and departments and by the commanders and staffs by whom, under Sir Herbert Plumer's orders, all means at our disposal were combined both in preparation and execution with skill, devotion and bravery beyond all praise.

The great success gained has brought us a long step nearer the final victorious end of the war and the Empire may be justly proud of the troops who have added such fresh lustre to its arms.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAID NEAR NEUVE CHAPELLE.

RAIDERS REPULSED IN THREE PLACES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

A British communiqué says we made a successful raid last night northward of Neuve Chapelle and repulsed raiders southward of Neuve Chapelle, eastward of Armentieres and northward of Ypres.

STRATEGIC VALUE OF VICTORY AT MESSINES.

REPORTED ACTIVITY ON EATERSN FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

A semi-official statement says the British victory at Messiness is now complete and the British dominate the valley of the Lys which is the most essential German communication north of Lille.

The statement draws attention to the Austrian communiqués reporting lively skirmishes in the wooded Carpathians and east Galicia and the general activity of the Russians.

COMPULSORY SERVICE IN CANADA.

BILL INTRODUCED IN COMMONS.

SIR ROBERT BORDEN'S STIRRING APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 13.

Sir Robert Borden, introducing the Compulsory Service Bill in the Dominion House of Commons, laid stress on the obligation to reinforce the galiant troops in the field. If we did not provide them with these reinforcements, with what countenance should we meet them on their return? He was not so much concerned for the day the Bill became law as for when these men returned if it were denied.

In conclusion he said:—"This afternoon the Canadians are pressing the invaders back in France and Belgium. Let us prove ourselves worthy to call them comrades. Some may have made the supreme sacrifice for Canada even as we speak. Let us summon in thought these brave comrades, firm of heart and strong of purpose, those who have fought, yes, and those who shall fight no more. Let us summon them in spirit to our determination. Let us speak and determine as if they were in our midst. (Cheers.)

OPPOSITION ATTITUDE.

Sir William Laurier assured the Premier that the debate would be conducted with frankness and moderation by the Opposition side as befitted free British citizens. He appreciated that the duties developing on Sir Robert Borden were of great magnitude, but his own were scarcely less important.

ITALIAN AEROPLANES BOMB DURAZZO.

MILITARY AND NAVAL WORKS DAMAGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ROME, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 13.

Nnmerous Italian aeroplanes have successively bombed Durazzo damaging military and naval works.

REPORTED NAVAL BATTLE NEAR KAERADSKAER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
COPENHAGEN, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 13.

A ship which has arrived at Arkoe on the coast of Gothland reports a naval battle near Kaeradskaer.

CREDITS FOR THIRD QUARTER OF 1917.

TOTAL REACHES FOUR THOUSAND MILLIONS STERLING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

The Government will ask for credits of £394,853,200 sterling for the third quarter of 1917, making the total since the war £4,000,000,000, including the advances to the Allies.

LATE MAJOR REDMOND.

THE QUEEN'S CODOLENCES TO MRS. REDMOND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 13.

The Queen has sent condolences to Mrs. William Redmond.

Sir E. Carson has also sent his condolences to Mr. John Redmond saying that the most active opponents of Major Wilham Redmond liked him.

HOW HE DIED.

It appears that Major Redmond was serving on the Staff but prior to the battle of Messines he urgently insisted on going into action with his regiment. He was leading his men in the attack on the Wytschaete wood when he was struck by a fragment of shell. He died without recovering consciousness and was buried in a village behind the fighting line.

BRITISH TROOPS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

GENERAL HEALTH SATISFACTORY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., June 14.

It is officially stated that the general health of the whole of the British forces in Mesopotamia is satisfactory. There is ample supply of hospitals and no deficiency of nurses is reported.

LORD WILLINGDON'S FINAL APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On the eve of the date on which the Indian War Loan closes, may I claim the courtesy of your columns to address a few final words of sincere thanks and further encouragement to the public of the Bombay Presidency?

The generous and patriotic response from all parts of the Province to my first appeal enables me to-day to feel that we are already in a position to congratulate ourselves on the success of our share in the Loan. The estimate framed by the Honourable Sir William Meyer when the Loan was announced has been doubled. The activities of the Committees which were formed in the city of Bombay and throughout the Presidency have borne good fruit, and I take this occasion of tendering my grateful acknowledgment of the services of all those whose untiring zeal and energy have contributed to this result.

There still remains, however, a space of time in which, brief as it is, a final effort can be made, and I am confident that all the loyal citizens of my Presidency will continue to show by their investments in these last 2 days, their steadfast determination and constant resolve to do their utmost for the Empire's cause.

Yours truly,
WILLINGDON.

Bombay Governor's Camp.
13th June, 1917.

AMERICAN LIBERTY LOAN.

GREATLY UNDER-SUBSCRIBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m. June 13.

The Treasury admits that the Liberty Loan has been greatly under-subscribed and it is feared that it will fall short by a hundred millions sterling. It closes on the 15th June.

U. S. FLAG-DAY CELEBRATION

PRESIDENT TO MAKE A COMPREHENSIVE STATEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 12.

President Wilson is planning an important speech for the Flagday celebration on the 14th June including a comprehensive statement of the aims and position of the United States.

DISSENSION IN CHINA.

U. S. NOTE TO ALLIES AND CHINA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 13.

Reuter understands that the United States has addressed a note to the Allies and China deploring the internal dissensions in China, urging the necessity for national unity and proposing that some form of joint declaration shall be addressed to China.

GEN. PERSHING AND HIS STAFF.

ARRIVE BOULOGNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
BOULOGNE, June 13.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., June 14.

Gen. Pershing and his staff have arrived here.

DEATH OF BRIGADIER FANCOURT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 13.

The death is announced of Brigadiers St. John Fancourt.

ENEMY JUMPINESS NEAR YPRES.

EXTRAORDINARY ACTIVITY ON WHOLE BATTLE FRONT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters wires that intermittent shelling east and north-east of Ypres does not appear to indicate anything definite but rather suggests jumpiness.

Extraordinary activity prevails over practically the whole present battle front.

HOSTILE AEROPLANES CROSS ESSEX COAST.

EAST END OF LONDON BOMBED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., June 14.

It is officially announced that about fifteen hostile aeroplanes were heard crossing the Essex coast and passing in the vicinity of Nore about 11 o'clock this morning. They proceeded in the direction of London, separating when they had covered half the distance. They attacked and bombed the East End of London. Reports as to casualties and damage have not yet been received. Anti-aircraft guns came into action and a large number of aeroplanes is still pursuing the raiders.

SUCCESSFUL BRITISH RAIDS

ENEMY COUNTER-ATTACK REPULSED NEAR SOUCHEZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., June 14.

Field-Marshal Haig this afternoon says:—We drove off a counter-attack against positions gained yesterday morning astride the Souchez river and repulsed raiders north-east of Richebourg-l'Avoue.

We made successful raids east of Le Verguier, north-east of Lagnicourt west of La Bassee and north-east of Neuve Chapelle.

SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MINISTRY CHANGED UNDER MILITARY PRESSURE.

GERMAN INFLUENCE AT WORK.

POLICY OF COMPLETE NEUTRALITY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., June 13.

Owing to rigid Spanish censorship the Spanish situation is not clear.

The substitution of Senor Dato's cabinet for the previous Ministry is not regarded as momentous, but it is significant that the overthrow of the Liberals was accomplished under military pressure, instigated, according to several Spanish papers by Germany.

Senor Dato's programme comprises complete neutrality.

DAMAGED GERMAN SUBMARINE.

TOWED BY A SPANISH TORPEDO-BOAT TO CADIZ.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
CADIZ, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

A Spanish torpedo boat has towed in a German submarine with engines damaged.

THE WAR CABINET.

GEN. SMUTS PROBABLY TO JOIN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 0-25 a.m., June 14.

The "Manchester Guardian" says it is probable that General Smuts will join the War Cabinet.

AUSTRIAN PEACE DELEGATES TO PETROGRAD.

TAKEN PRISONERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

Regarding the supposed Austrian peace delegates to Russia, it is now clear that these were taken prisoners and never reached Petrograd. The mission is not regarded seriously.

RUSSIAN SITUATION.

REVAL FOLLOWS EXAMPLE OF KRONSTADT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PETROGRAD, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 12.

Reval has followed the example of Kronstadt and ejected the Government Commissioner. The Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' delegates has taken over the administration.

TWO SUFFRAGISTS SAIL FOR PETROGRAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 13.

Mrs. Pankhurst and Miss Annie Kenney have sailed for Petrograd.

NATIONAL COMMISSION IN JAPAN.

ITS POLICY OUTLINED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
TOKIO, June 12.
Recd. 12.30 p.m., June 13.

Business men heartily support the new National Commission, believing it means non-interference in the internal affairs of China, loyal support of the British Alliance and cultivation of confidence and friendship abroad. The best informed people state that the Commission will undoubtedly strengthen the country's position.

TESSALIAN CROPS.

PROTECTING POWERS TO PURCHASE.

ALLIED CONTROL OF ISTHMUS OF CORINTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 13.

A telegram from Athens says that M. Jounart has had a conversation with M. Zaimis in which he stated that the Protecting Powers intended to purchase the Thessalian crops and to distribute them equitably throughout Greece. He also said that events since 1915 obliged them to demand more complete guarantees for the safety of the Eastern Army and also the restoration of the unity of the Kingdom and the working of the constitution in a true spirit. He notified the establishment of Allied posts for the control of the Isthmus of Corinth and the provision of military forces so as to assure the maintenance of order in Athens.

The Government subsequently placarded in the city the communiqué explaining that the Powers had no intention of assailing the rights of Greece or the constitutional regime, but only desired Greece to remain strong and independent.

The telegram adds that the situation is calm.

GRECIAN MACHINATIONS AGAINST ENTENTE.

ALLIED HIGH COMMISSIONER TO TAKE STRONG MEASURES TO END THEM.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 7-30 a.m., June 13.

Telegrams from Athens are greatly delayed but it is understood that the mission of M. Jonnart, High Commissioner for the Allies, betokens strong measures for the purpose of ending the machinations against the Entente.

NEW ALLIED MEASURES IN GREECE.

ANGLO-FRENCH COLUMN ENTER THESSALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, June 12.
Recd. 4-45 p.m., June 13.

A telegram from Athens states that French troops have disembarked at Corinth and that a British and French column has entered Thessaly.

TROOPS CONTROLLING CROPS.

ENTER THESSALY AS FAR AS ELASSONA

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 13.
Recd. 8-30 p.m., June 13.

A French communiqué from the Eastern Army says that the troops entrusted with the control of crops in Thessaly have entered Thessaly without difficulty as far as Elassona.

BRITISH CAVALRY EAST OF MESSINES.

FIGHTING ON DVINA AND NARAJOVKA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, June 12.
Recd. 2-40 p.m., June 13.

A German communique speaks of British cavalry east of Messines and of lively fighting on the Dvina near Sinorgou and Baranovitchi and especially near Brzezany and on the river Narajovka.

SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN.

M. RADOSLAVOFF'S CONFIDENCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

M. Radoslavoff interviewed in Berlin expressed confidence in the submarine campaign.

INFANTRY'S UNCONSCIOUSNESS OF GERMAN COUNTER ATTACK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

A correspondent at the front states that the infantry were mostly unaware that a German counter-attack was attempted. They never saw the Germans and know only what they gathered from the storm of artillery which broke the German formations before they came in sight.

KAISER AT STATION AT GHENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, June 13.

A "Civil and Military Gazette's" special cable says:—

The "Telegraph" says that the waiser and General Hindenburg were at the station at Ghent during the Whitsuntide air raid. Five soldiers were killed less than 200 yards away from the Kaiser.

STUDENTS AND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT'S CIRCULAR.

HOME RULE MEETINGS BANNED.

PLEA OF MAINTENANCE OF DISCIPLINE.

WARNING TO HEADS OF INSTITUTIONS.

The following Circular, dated the 7th instant, has been issued by the Educational Department of the Government of Bombay:—

It has recently come to the notice of Government that students from schools and colleges have latterly been attending political meetings in large numbers. Such attendance is contrary to the rules regarding the participation of students in public meetings laid down by Government in connection with the maintenance of discipline in schools and colleges. It is the desire of Government that these rules should be strictly observed at the present time by pupils of all educational institutions, whether Government, aided, or unaided but recognised. The Director of Public Instruction should accordingly be requested to invite the attention of all heads of educational institutions to the following documents containing the rules referred to, which are reprinted as accompaniments to this circular:—

(1) Government resolution No. 2395, dated the 30th September 1908.

(2) Circular to masters of primary schools in the mofussil printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 2396, dated the 30th September 1908.

(3) Government Notification No. 1570-A., dated the 4th August 1909, publishing general rules of discipline for Government schools.

2. Government particularly desire that school and college students should not be permitted to attend meetings which are organised by home rule leagues or at which home rule is to be advocated. Proved instances of the breach of the rules or connivance at their breach by the heads or managers of educational institutions will be taken serious notice of by Government.

ACCOMPANIMENT TO GOVERNMENT CIRCULAR.

RESOLUTION OF GOVERNMENT.

Political movements—

Discipline in colleges and schools.

Measures for the protection of pupils from evils resulting from their incursions into political affairs.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 2395.

(Bombay Castle.)

30th September 1908.

His Excellency the Governor in Council observes with extreme regret that the advance of education in this Presidency, towards which Government contribute largely from the resources of the Province, has been accompanied by relaxation of discipline and a lowering of the standard of manners in schools and colleges. This has lately culminated in flagrant offences against school rules, while complaints of the rudeness and discourtesy of boys in public are becoming too frequent.

2. His Excellency in Council feels certain that no parents can wish that there should be a breaking up of family life, that authority should be disregarded and that the way to anarchy should thus be prepared. These are the necessary results of any weakening of that discipline which the wisdom of the East has always recognised to be the indispensable preliminary to a right use of the independence of manhood. It is in well governed families, schools and colleges, and there only, that youths can be trained to the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. There only can they learn the habits of obedience, mutual respect, tolerance, self-control, self-sacrifice and devotion to a common good which are vital to the existence of organised society. Where these lessons have not been learnt, there can exist only a mob of individuals knowing no law but inclination, no good but personal gratification and self-aggrandisement, and unable to rise to a conception of national progress. This is one of the most certain lessons of history, and its truth has never been questioned in India, where it has been powerfully re-inforced by religious sanction.

3. The traditional feeling of boys towards their *guru* in this country has always been one of respectful awe, and the attitude of children towards their parents and elders has always been one of implicit obedience carried on even into mature age. It must be the fault both of parent and of *guru* if the reverence accorded to them even a quarter of a century ago is now being lost.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council is convinced that the growing laxity of discipline and disregard of authority are in some measure due to the tendency on the part of boys and students to associate themselves with political demonstrations. Whatever may be the merits of any political propaganda, there can be no question that the participation in it of youths in the state of pupilage is gravely injurious to the progress of education. Not only are immature minds impressed with ideas before powers of judgment have been acquired but the mental excitement thus induced is necessarily prejudicial to an orderly process of learning. In the words of Dr. Edward Caird addressed to the students of Balliol College, Oxford: "To undertake such work would be to anticipate life in such a way as to hinder your preparation for it." These words express a universal truth, and the Governor in Council has come to the conclusion that, in the interests of educational progress, which are now plainly suffering, the incursions of boys and students into political affairs must be checked.

5. When boys live in hostels, the responsibility of the parent is for the time suspended, and that of the master is complete. In day-schools, the master is responsible during school hours, and at other times the parent. There must, therefore, be co-operation between master and parent. Nowhere in the past has there prevailed a more attractive type of manners and a higher standard of courtesy than in Indian households. Both masters and parents are well aware of this. They know the sentiments with which they were inspired, and the outward forms of respect that were exacted from them, when they were boys. The Governor in Council expects that they will do their utmost to inculcate the same high tone of feeling and standard of behaviour in their own children and pupils. This is manifestly demanded alike in the interests of the parents, of the boys and of the country as a whole.

6. The Governor in Council is, therefore, determined that breaches of discipline in schools, and lawlessness, rudeness, and discourtesy in or out of school shall not be tolerated in schools maintained or aided by Government, and any measures which managers or masters may take to enforce authority and to check the growing laxity of manners will receive the fullest support.

7. Masters are too prone to believe that their success is to be measured by the number of boys in their schools. This is an entire mistake. Rude, undisciplined and disobedient boys should be ruthlessly weeded out. Boys taking part in seditious or disorderly proceedings should be expelled. In their own schools and in those which they aid, Government attach much more importance to quality than to numbers.

8. Inspecting officers will be directed to pay surprise visits to schools, and to warn masters, if necessary, that they are not acting up to the standards required by Government. It is expected that the managers of aided schools will recognise that they ought to maintain the same standard of discipline that Government will exact in their own schools, and that the acceptance of aid from Government implies a general willingness to fulfil as far as possible the requirements of Government. There is no obligation to contribute to the support of institutions which are not rendering effective service to the people.

9. The Governor in Council believes that good would result from more frequent consultation between managers of schools and Government officers both of the Educational and the Revenue Departments. Parents also should be called into council as much as possible, and the objects of Government should be explained to them. The Government will endeavour to provide, in their own institutions, as high a standard of education as financial conditions permit, and will continue their aid to other schools and colleges. It must, however, be clearly understood that hostility to Government is incompatible with retention of students in the former and with grants to the latter.

10. In all Government and aided secondary schools, His Excellency requires a strict observance of the following conditions:—

(1) Strict regularity and implicit obedience must be exacted in class.

(2) Any reported or observed objectionable conduct out of school must be sternly punished

(3) Parents must be given to understand that they cannot dictate to managers but that the managers have a right to say on what conditions they will admit or retain boys in their schools. A great deal of the prevailing laxity in schools comes from the fatal oriental habit of yielding to importunity.

(4) The present habit of appearing both in class and in public in dirty and untidy dress must be suppressed. Decent native clothes are very cheap and are easily kept clean.

(5) Politeness and courtesy must be inculcated, and any approach to rudeness or ungentlemanly speech or conduct should be punished.

(6) Such papers only as Government from time to time sanction shall be admitted to reading rooms of schools and hostels or subscribed to by students.

(7) No school-boy shall attend or take part in the organization or conduct of any public meeting of any kind.

11. The above rules will apply to all schools and colleges, Government or aided, except that college students may attend public meetings with the previous permission of the Principal, to whose discretion it shall also be left what papers are admitted into the college.

12. It is expected that the managers of aided primary schools in large centres will give effect to these rules so far as they are applicable in their case. Separate instructions will be issued to mofussil schoolmasters.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

CIRCULAR TO PRIMARY SCHOOL TEACHERS

Circular to masters of primary schools in the mofussil printed as an accompaniment to Government Resolution No. 2396, dated the 30th September 1908.

To Masters of Primary Schools in the Mofussil.

1. The Sarkar has heard that some of you disobey the rule which forbids you to go to political meetings or speak in public on politics. You must obey the rule.

2. You are not to take newspapers into school or to allow any one else to take them in.

3. Some of your boys are often rude to people in the streets. It is your business to teach them to be well-behaved and to punish them if they do not obey you.

4. You are to try to persuade parents to make their boys obedient and polite, and to make them regular in attendance at school.

5. When political meetings are held you are not to allow your boys to go to them, and you are to try to persuade parents to help you in keeping them away from them.

6. You are to make your boys be as clean and tidy as possible.

RULES OF DISCIPLINE.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 1570-A. of 1909.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay, Castle, 4th August 1909.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the following rules of discipline for Government schools:—

General Rules of Discipline for Government Schools.

(*N.B.*—A copy of these Rules is to be given to the parent or guardian of each boy on his first admission to the school.)

1. Parents or guardians who send their boys to Government schools must understand that by so doing they agree to delegate to the Head Master and the Educational authorities the control which they are entitled to exercise over such boys in all matters connected with such schools and that in all questions of school discipline both inside and outside the schools the decision of those authorities is final.

2. Every application for admission or withdrawal should be made to the Head Master by the parent or guardian of a boy in person or by letter. Applications for admission must be accompanied by a leaving certificate from the school last attended.

3. The school fee must be paid monthly in advance on the day fixed for that purpose. If a boy wishes to leave the school his parent must give notice of his intention before the end of the month; else the fee for the following month will have to be paid.

4. The Head Master will exercise his discretion in admitting a boy or retaining him in the school. For breach of the school rules a boy may be fined or otherwise punished at the discretion of the Head Master.

5. Boys are required to be regular and punctual in attendance. Leave of absence should be applied for either in person or by a note signed by the parent or guardian and it will lie with the Head Master to grant or refuse such leave. If a boy is absent without leave he will be required to bring a note from the parent or guardian explaining his absence, but it will be for the Head Master to decide whether the reason assigned is sufficient.

6. Parents or guardians will be held responsible for any damage done by boys to any part of the school property.

7. Boys are required to be clean and tidy, orderly and respectful, both in class and in public. Rude, disorderly or other objectionable conduct out of school will be punished.

8. No boy is to attend or take part in the organization or conduct of any public meeting of any kind, or, without the express permission of the Head Master, in the collection of any fund.

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council.

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

GOVERNMENT AND THE STUDENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The astounding students' circular which has just been published in the evening papers will not surprise any thoughtful student of current politics. On the other hand, it fully confirms the suggestion made by "New India," that Lord Pentland's speech must have been inspired by the Great Mogul in England. Of course, you will deal with the policy that dictated its issue to-morrow much better than I can ever do. I am not concerned with its criticism. What I, *as a parent*, am concerned about is, the mark of slavery it puts on my forehead. The present system of education is bad enough in so many respects and the only redeeming feature was the spirit of freedom and independence to which it introduced the student through English literature and contact with men brought up and nurtured in a free atmosphere. Every educated Indian knows that this is the feature which compensates for all other defects.

Ever since the so-called 'unrest' came into existence in India, some at least of the Anglo-Indian teachers instead of being spiritual fathers of the students have become police guards. As, if this was not enough, now, this circular hands our children bound hand and foot to the *ten-rupee-salaried* C. I. D. man. Their whole future in life is to depend hereafter on the good graces of the nearest C. I. D. man.

To this, our masters will, perhaps, say that their men of the C. I. D. are angels, whose honesty is above cavil. Grant it is so. What about the moral effect on the budding intellect of the youth of the consciousness that any man in the street may happen to be of the C. I. D. and that if wittingly or unwittingly any offence be given to him, the student is done for, for life. Even, as it is, among the ignorant classes, mothers frighten their troublesome children to silence by telling them that a policeman is coming. That policeman was easily identifiable by his dress and other paraphernalia of his. But anybody can belong to the C. I. D., and the moment a meeting in which Home Rule is expected to be mentioned is announced, our school children have to live in fear of every man in the street. To a new arrival from England, this may appear an exaggerated account of what will happen, but we in this country know it to be a fact. Under these circumstances, is it not an inevitable necessity for every parent to resist by all lawful means, the execution of this circular. Of course, any resistance is futile unless all parents of all classes combine. They can then compel the school teachers to lecture to empty benches and expose its ridiculousness.

It is futile at this hour to delude ourselves with the belief that any representation by this or that association or person will have any effect on the authors of the circular. Is it a part of a regular campaign of reaction. If so, it can only be met by a counter-campaign planned and carried out with the same thoroughness and determination.

As to its practicality, that of course, depends on the temper and grit of the people of this Presidency. In the suggestion there is nothing impracticable. Even supposing that the Government would rather close the schools than withdraw the circular, such an improbable eventuality will not be an unmixed evil. I say this from practical experience.

Fortunately, nationalism is not confined now to Hindus or Dakshanis, Parsis and Mussalmans are now really more radical than Hindus—Gujaratis more than the Dakshanis. Therefore, if a determined effort is made, a successful strike of parents—not of boys, because I don't like boys to do that of their own accord—can be organised. Such organizing will prove not only to the blind authors of the circular, but to the whole world that the Indian nation is in no mood to be trifled with. Is Bombay prepared to brave this? Perhaps it is. But what about our title-hunters and would-be judges of the High Court and would-be councillors. They are too much for such an humble individual like me to answer for.—Yours, etc.,

S. S. S.

June, 13.

TEMPORARY I. M. S. APPOINTMENTS.

SOME FACTS AND THE MORAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The war with its colossal magnitude and its voracious and insatiable appetite for the service of combatants and non-combatants alike has been swallowing the resources of the Empire which so far as its wide population is concerned, are running nearly dry. There is a dearth of doctors all over the Empire, and India alone can boast of a small Medical reserve. The beauraucracy, as shown by its bungling of the D. I. F., has learnt nothing and forgotten nothing after three years' war. At the outbreak of the war a number of patriotic doctors all over India sent in their applications for the service of the Empire in its crisis, either to the local or the imperial medical authorities, who had not had the courtesy even to acknowledge the receipt of such patriotic offers. After some time a certain number of doctors were called upon to serve as temporary lieutenants in the I.M.S. The same low rank being given without distinction to boys fresh from the colleges as to old practitioners of long standing. The terms whether serving in India or abroad were the same as for the temporary R.A.M.C., viz. 24 shillings a day with free rations and quarters if available. In 1915, some financial genius discovered that the doctors were being overpaid for offering their lives and limbs and the sacrifice of comfortable practices at home and suddenly reduced the pay from Rs. 18 per day to Rs. 350 per mensem while serving in India, without assigning any sensible reason. One may therefore inquire publicly the reason of this sudden change.

Now in the hour of need when the medical reserves all over the Empire are nearly exhausted, advertisements are published in the papers stating that "The Secretary of State for India, has recently sanctioned the following *improved* terms for medical practitioners who accept temporary commissions in the I.M.S. that is to say he will receive Rs. 420 per month and advance of Rs. 70. But it is limited to those who volunteered for service abroad. whilst for those willing to serve in India the terms are the same as before. Where do the *improved* terms come? To reduce from Rs. 550 per mensem and then raising it by Rs. 70 in certain cases only, and maintaining it at the old level of Rs. 350 in others- is a sort of improvement incomprehensible to the average mind.

The temporary R.A.M.C. gets his Rs. 18 a day whether at home or abroad and in appreciation of his patriotic services received promotion to the higher rank of Captain after six to twelve months' service, and even to brevet Major. Further Consultants of standing at home have received the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonels but no one is supposed to be fit for that honour from the ranks of the medical profession in India.

The A. D. M. S. Karachi has been requested to communicate to the public that the Government were considering the applications of temporarily appointed medical men in the I.M.S. for permanent posts. Well, the Government has evidently been doing so since 1915, when advertisements appeared in the "British Medical" and other journals inviting applications for permanent nominations. As is well known, the examination have been abolished and the annual increase of about two to three dozen to the permanent cadre of the service has lapsed that at present there should be about 90 to 100 vacancies resulting from retirements, death etc., and Government seems to be petty slow in making permanent nominations.

The spirit inspiring the Public Services' Commission has it seems, possessed the nominator at the Indian Office who in making 20 nominations so far gazetted has only found four Indians worthy of the great honour. The war services of these nominees was disregarded so that a temporary lieutenant of two years' standing had to put in three years more for promotion to Captaincy, and also lose the advantage of pension, furlough etc. To our beauraucrats war service is so much waste of service. The latest bait of a permanent post will therefore hardly net the warv.

Finally, the manners of many senior officers both of the I.M.S. and of those commanding regiments need a wholesome de-Prussianization, if they require the loyal help of their juniors who would be ready to sacrifice everything except their Izzat on the altar of humanity. For nothing in this world is more precious. for life without honour is the portion of degraded and enslaved humanity.—Yours. etc.,

IZZATWALLA.

TALE OF A TANK.

GREAT HAUL OF PRISONERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The "Pioneer's" London correspondent cables:—

The correspondent of the Paris "Journal" at the British Front mentions the tale of a Tank behind Messines, which, sweeping over some gardens, turned into the trenches and drove the defenders into a cave organised as an emplacement for a heavy gun and blocking the exit, took a great haul of prisoners and also the gun. The correspondent adds that the latest attack enabled the British to use a new type of Tank more powerful and speedier than employed on the Somme.

GERMAN PROFESSOR'S CONFESSION.

The "Matin's" Artois correspondent conversed with a prisoner, a professor of philosophy at Konigsberg, who said, "It is no use deceiving ourselves that England will let us go only when we are completely flattened out. Among the classes in Germany who reflect and know all are aware of the ineffectual nature of the submarine war." German commentators further from the scene are more complacent. The "Koelrische Zeitung," while admitting our initial success, says it brings about no decision, it had changed the German front from a curve to a straight line. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" is content because our advance has not been pushed far enough to affect the German line beyond Ypres and the Comines canal. A semi-official German statement claims that the British have higher losses than the Germans, that the German front line was lightly held and that some British divisions were too exhausted to go on.

BRITISH *ELAN* AT MESSINES.

A British correspondent says, "We went against strong positions, prepared to pay a heavy price for them and found our battalions going through the worst places with imperceptible gaps in their ranks. One reached the appointed goal with the loss of three dead. Most thorough preparations had been made to handle the rush for wounded, but where a deluge was expected came only a gentle stream. Some dressing stations lacking cases were closed. We took 4,000 prisoners from the German front line alone. The British, so far from being exhausted and unable to proceed, did everything set them to do so easily that they were most anxious for permission to go further and grumbled when relieved in accordance with the programme.

FAILURE OF HINDENBURG'S COUNTER-ATTACKS.

M. Marcel Hutin states that the German counter-attacks were supported by several divisions previously held in reserve in the neighbourhoods of Ghent and Lille and quotes a captured German field-officer as stating that the attack ordered by Von Hindenburg, was to recapture Messines and Wytschaete at any cost. Again, the Germans could do nothing against the superiority of their adversaries now, having lost 35,000 of their best troops. They will probably accept an accomplished fact.

CONDITION OF BENGAL PEASANTRY.

MR. GANDHI INVITED TO INVESTIGATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mr. K. Ahmed, Bar-at-Law, Secretary to Bengal Jotedars' and Ryots' Association has written to Mr. Gandhi, inviting him to Bengal to make an investigation into the condition and grievances of the Bengal peasantry. It is not yet known whether Mr. Gandhi has accepted the invitation.

DEATH OF MRS GEDDES.

REMAINS CREMATED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mrs. Geddes, wife of Professor Patrick Geddes, the well known biologist and town planner, died in Calcutta of typhoid on Friday last. The deceased was about forty years of age and was an admirer of the late Swami Vivekananda of the Ramkrishna Mission and used to reside frequently at Belur Math. Her remains were cremated.

DEATH OF BR. ADRIAN KRYNEN.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A notable figure has been lost to St. Xavier's College by the death, last week, of Brother Adrian Krynen, S.J. He was at once the doyen of the Jesuit mission in Bengal and probably the oldest European resident of Calcutta. He was born in 1835 in Holland and joined the Society of Jesus in Belgium in 1853. He came to Calcutta in 1865, almost fifty-two years ago, all of which he practically spent in Calcutta and most at the St. Xavier's College.

The Bank of Madras rate of interest remains unchanged.

The first meeting of the autumn sessions of the Imperial Legislative Council has provisionally been fixed for Wednesday, the 5th September, 1917.

At a public meeting of Mahomedan citizens of Madras held on Tuesday evening, presided over by Nawab Syed Mahomed, a resolution was carried proposed by Dr. Mahomed Osman, Municipal Commissioner, thanking Government for having conferred the title of C.C.I.E. on the Prince of Arcot and another referred to the Khan Bahadurship conferred on Mr. Bazlullah Sahib, Presidency Magistrate, Madras.

"READY TO BRAVE ANY PENALTY."

HON MR. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR'S DECLARATION.

SITUATION MUST BE FACED.

The Hon. Mr. K. V. Rangaswami, Iyengar has addressed the following communication to the Press.

"Had H. E. the Governor stopped only with the condemnation of the Home Rule propaganda, without expressing in unequivocal language his proposed repression of the movement and the leaders, we might have flung our disapprobation of his speech in equally strong language and kept quiet. But this is not so. After such a lapse of time when the movement has been ingrained into the marrow of our bones, the Government whose "salt and strength is Self-Government" suddenly discovers that the aspirations are mischievous, and unblushingly proclaims that because the cry of Home Rule is alleged to be beyond practical politics, the people should hope not, petition not, and educate not, and if the leaders should do that then they should be harassed and humiliated. Orders of internment and other acts of repression are already rumoured to be on the anvil. This is a situation that cannot be unresistingly passed over. The Government thinks it against their interests that the political instincts should be roused in us, Indians, while it is to our interests to see that India should not be the eternal coolie supplier to the colonies, for ever the raw materials producer for foreign industrial factories, the convenient place for fat appointments of sinecures and authority for men of even mediocre ability, and the tapping-ground of wealth and resources till the end of the world. It is not with this end that we should be controlled and governed, that we should be educated, and the policy of taxation and tariff should be guided. The only compromise and solution that has been arrived at by different statesmen of the land is the control of the Executive with all its Departments by the Legislature, with a large elected majority. The Legislative Councils, as they are at present, serve no purpose but to present an illusion to the civilised world that India is governed through representative assemblies. Even without these Councils the Autocracy would be better off, as they will be then solely held responsible. So the Congress, the Moslem League and the Indian elected representatives of the Viceroy's Council have all come to the one conclusion, and that, Self-Government.

"We stand by it at all risks. How could such a worthy goal be obtained without a struggle? Conviction of the righteousness and the necessity of this goal would certainly make us slight the threats and actual harassments. As has been boldly and lucidly stated by our revered and clear-sighted countryman Sir S. Subramania Iyer, K.C.I.E., I hold the conviction that Home Rule is the goal and the methods of attaining it are legitimate and constitutional and I am prepared to brave any penalty or humiliation for holding that conviction, or for declaring that I hold that conviction, or for transgressing any mandate that may illegalise, my holding the beliefs, or my hoping for a better state of affairs, or for expressing to others what my convictions and hopes are. Repression is ever the reviver of the national conscience, and if the present does not teach us methods of organisation and work what else is going to do it? The towering example of that great benefactress, Mrs. Besant, who is prepared to suffer for the folly of her philanthropy, and who has come from a far-off land only out of sympathy and large-heartedness for the up'ift of a once great and rich nation, should inspire us to cast our lot in with the struggle and identify ourselves with the movement. When I see also that such of our men of ripe experience and mature wisdom as Sir Subramania Aiyar, who is physically incapacitated for undergoing any harassment, and who should dread such calamities in his well-earned rest, has come forward with such a bold declaration that he risks any displeasure, unquestioningly do I follow his lead and offer my humble influence and resources for the sake of the one vital cause of the Motherland."

K. V. RANGASWAMI AYYANGAR.

Madras, June 11.

PREFERENCE TO INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, June 12.

The "Times of Ceylon" understands that the Australian Government have undertaken to prohibit the importation of foreign teas and obtain supplies from India and Ceylon.

GRIEVANCES OF BHAYANDER RESIDENTS.

The residents of Bhayandar, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, have submitted a petition to the Collector, complaining that Bhayandar has often suffered from various visitations, *e.g.*, cholera and plague. The want of water has been its crying want. On the 3rd April, plague broke out in the village and since then no fewer than 15 deaths have occurred both in the village itself and in the camps. Plague-infected rats are still dying in the village, and fresh cases are taking place. No arrangement exists for affording any relief to the dying, and both men and cattle suffer very much from the scarcity and the badness of water. The sanitary conditions are disgraceful and demand serious and immediate attention. In the circumstances stated, the petitioners hope that the Collector will cause immediate inquiries to be made with a view to render forthwith necessary help to the plague-stricken, to check the further progress of the terrible disease and to take in due course measures for the supply of water and medical aid.

The Mysteries of Myra

An Inspiring Novel and Motion Picture Drama

Written by Hereward Carrington,

The Distinguished Authority on Psychic Phenomena.

Dramatized by Charles W. Goddard,

The Well-known Author of "The Perils of Pauline;" "The Exploits of Elaine"; etc.

Everything You Read Here To-day You Can See

Next Week at the OLYMPIA CINEMA, Sandhurst Road in Vivid Motion Pictures.

With Mr. HOWARD ESTABROOK as Dr. Alden,
Miss JEAN SOTHERN as the Charming Myra Maynard.

Next Tuesday Another Chapter of "The Mysteries of Myra" and New Pictures.

SYNOPSIS OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

Myra Maynard, a beautiful heiress, is persued by a band of criminals, known as the Black Order, whose object is to kill the girl by occult means, in order that the legacy of her father, a secret membar of the Devil Worshippers, may fall to the evil Order. Arthur Varney, a wealthy club man, is the favored suitor of the girl; in reality he is the tool of the High Master of the Black Order. Dr. Payson Alden, a brilliant young physician, has given up his practice to devote his time to studies in the occult and the mysteries of the unseen. He discovers the conspiracy against the girl, and saves her from committing suciide while in a somnambulistic trance. Thwarted, the Devil Worshippers attempt to murder the girl by means of a poison powder concealed in the blossom of a strange plant. Alden persuades Myra to allow him to keep the plant in his room overnight. The art of crystal gazing enables Myra to save the doctor from death by asphyxiation. By means of a scientifically constructed hypnotizing machine. Alden releases the astral body of Myra, which goes in search of her persecutors. The Grand Master is informed of this, and in a terrific mental struggle for the control of Myra's spirit. Alden is all but defeated by the Master. Alden determines to break into the Order and put an end to the nefarious work. He is captured and nearly loses his life, escaping in time to again rescue Myra. Dr. Alden now attempts a second time to raid the Order. Myra is greatly troubled as to his safe return, and sends her astral body in search of him. The Grand Master hypnotizes himself, and in the mental fight which follows, Myra awakes with the spirit of the Grand Master, while the Master now possesses the innocent soul of the girl. The Grand Master next returns Myra's spirit, and receives his proper individuality in return, under circumstances which place Myra in his power. But for the timely interference of Dr. Alden, Myra would have been killed. Varney places a red light in Myra's clothes closet, under which the spirit of the Master assumes mortal form. Alden is prepared, however, and under the violet glare of the mercury vapor lamps, which he installed in Myra's room, the body of the Master dematerialized in great agony.

EPISODE EIGHT.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

THE DEATH SENTENCE.

The Master of the Black Order lay back, breathing heavily, his limbs twisting in an occasional paroxysm of pain. The black velvet curtains, close by the easy chair in which he reclined, seemed surcharged with the writhing of some restless spirit. Arthur Varney leaned forward studying the face of the leader with anxiety.

"Do you feel completely recovered, Master?" he asked. "I thought you were dead last night. We worked over you for two hours or more."

The others voice was husky, as he responded:

"Yes! My astral went through the most terrible sufferings. The chord was nearly destroyed by the ultra-violet. How could that scoundrel have learned about its power? And how could the trap have been set for me so? Who gave the warning that I was going there myself?"

Varney shook his head. The Master fixed his basilisk eyes upon the dark ones of the clubman.

"Varney, I have more than once felt that there was a traitor in the camp. You know what happened to that Hindoo? Well, that was only the bare suggestion of what I know how to do in the line of punishment. Beware of treachery Varney!"

The other man's voice shook as he extended a pleading hand.

"Oh, Master! I have been faithful unto death. I have sacrificed my every impulse to obey, your mandates."

"Yes," snarled the other, twisting as though in renewed agony. "And you know the reason why you have been afraid to break your oaths of fealty."

"You would not betray me?"

"No, as long as you remain faithful. But I know well that your love for Myra Maynard has made you hesitate several times when success was within our grasp. Remember, the reward I have promised you will only be paid if you earn it."

The Master was silent for a few moments, lost in thought. At last he spoke.

"I am still suffering from the astral pain, due to the drag of the soul, from those accursed lights. But, now I know the instrument for our complete vengeance," and the Master reached to the left, crashing a brazen summons on the Oriental gong which swung close at hand.

The Master of Ceremonies of the Black Order entered with a low salaam.

'Has the trial begun?" demanded the Master,

"Yes, even as the Master has commanded."

"Let me have the listening tube," demanded the ruler of evil. A gutta percha tube was handed to his stiffened grasp, and he listened with a cruel smile on his face.

At the other extremity of the connection a tragic scene, similar in some ways to other gatherings of the evildoers—was being enacted. Yet there was a deadly tenseness in the robed figures with hooded heads which evidenced the change which had come over the self-confident members of the Black Order.

Within the past few days they had realized that their leader was not infallible. The grip of law and order had been closing in about them, driving them from the ancient meeting place to these new quarters. The hitherto indissoluble Master was, they knew, even now suffering from his psychic adventure, after two abrupt failures.

So it was that the spirit of suspicion burned in the breast of every member against every fellow. The shrewd leader had wisely planted with each one the germ of doubt that he might play upon this destructive emotion for his own subtle purposes.

In the centre of the black garbed group stood a man, unhooded. He looked about him fearfully, his rugged features now flabby with unconcealed panic; his gnarled fingers intertwining with nervous agitation.

"But, it was only a mistake," he pleaded hoarsely. "I swear that I obeyed the Master, as well as I could."

A chorus of subdued, scornful laughs greeted this vain attempt at mollification. The gong crashed three times within, and now came the sibilant voice of the Master, through the somber tapestry walls.

"What say ye, brothers of the Black? Shall this man die according to our laws?"

The master of ceremonies had re-entered, and the judges faced him peering through the eyeholes of the grewsome hoods.

"All those who have decided upon the punishment for the traitor will indicate their wish in the ancient form," declared this individual.

He turned toward the man at his left with a questioning gesture.

"You, Brother Kappa?"

The masked man held out his hand, turning the thumb downward with a vicious jab in the air.

The culprit groaned and looked eagerly at the second on the other's left.

Again, again again!

The death verdict was registered by thirteen uncompromising thumbs. The trembling sufferer covered his eyes with his hands and screamed in an absolute breakdown of spirit!

"Mercy!"

Upon his knees, in the centre of the cabalistic pentagram painted upon the floor of the room he fell, his arms outstretched in mute appeal. The leader drew from a recess behind the altar a dagger and a small black laquered box.

"It is decided. Death is the punishment. CHOOSE!"

He extended the two objects to the abject victim. The man stretched forward his hand for the knife, and then his flaccid fingers relaxed. He dropped it to the floor. He reached for the receptacle and opened it, as his judges chuckled knowingly. Within the box was a single white tablet.

"What is this?" he asked.

"Poison—quick and certain; which way of death will you follow?" asked the master of ceremonies sternly.

"Neither!" and the response was barely louder than a whisper.

The thirteen black figures about him arose from their crouching position. Now they stood with folded arms. The culprit stared about as though seeking some way to dart through the fatal circle. Yet he knew it was a hopeless thought.

"Choose!"

They spoke in unison, a grim chorus of sepulchral voices. As the white hands all pointed at him he finally weakened. He placed the tablet within his mouth and gulped it down. The figures drew closer now. Their heads were nearer as they watched with morbid curiosity the effects of the deadly drug. Suddenly the gong sounded once more from within and the voice of the evil pontiff reached them.

"Send in the doomed one. I would speak with him before he dies." were his words.

The prisoner was led through the curtains; he stumbled as he walked like a man in a trance. Within the sanctum. Varney now concealed in the corner of the room, the Master awaited with a venomous smile.

"You have learned the lesson for traitors Even a mistake means that under my rule!"

The victim gulped again and strove to speak. But no words issued from the white lips. The Master placed a black box upon the altar near him, and opening it, disclosed a number of small vials and boxes. He drew one of the glass containers from the case, after a careful study, uncorked it and smelled it. Then he closed the box once more and put it away from sight. Varney observed him with fearful curiosity, but no one spoke until the great criminal opened his lips.

"Here is an antidote which will save you from the poison you have just taken!"

The culprit gasped and found his tongue at last.

"Oh, Master, give it to me!" he begged. "Oh, pardon me, I have only erred, not sinned against our order; I will make restitution for the rest of my life; let me be your slave even more than I am now. But save me, Master save me!"

He tried to snatch the vial, but the master of ceremonies forced him to his knees, as the leader drew back the saving drug with a cunning laugh.

"The poison is very slow. You need not take the antidote for two days," he observed. A great deal may happen in two days. I will perhaps give you a chance for your life."

The culprit begged again for the drug, but the Master was adamant.

"You must earn it. I have work for you to do. And you have only two days in which to do it." He turned toward Varney and the ceremonial leader. "Leave us. I must instruct this man."

When the two were alone the Master engaged in an earnest conversation which lasted for many minutes. As he finished he relaxed once more in the easy chair, rubbing his aching limbs.

"I have now the chance to repay these spiritual hurts. It is worth it all in the end," he muttered, as he closed his eyes in evil reverie.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

THOUGHT PHOTOGRAPHY.

In his psychological laboratory Dr. Payson Alden was giving a little talk upon the curious science of thought photography. His auditors were Mrs. Maynard, Myra and the ubiquitous Arthur Varney. The latter, despite his cynicism about Alden's studies, displayed what seemed an unusually keen interest in the psychic. Many times Payson Alden had endeavoured to eliminate him from their conferences, but Myra's mother, with feminine obstinacy, had insisted on his presence. And the physician good-naturedly weakened before her determination.

"Thought photography," the physician concluded, "is the supreme development of science in proving the concrete nature of mental activity. Those pictures I have shown you were authentic prints from photographic plates made by investigators. The images recorded on the plates were Nature's reproduction of the thoughts in the mind of the experimenter. In some instances it was a number—clearly shown in the photograph; in other cases it was a simple object, such as a triangle, a square box or a bird. It has been necessary to pick out something which could be easily photographed. But I predict that we are just at the beginning of this new science."

"It is ridiculous", commented Mrs. Maynard. "I think that some one touched up the plates. To say that an unspoken thought can be impressed upon a piece of glass just because it is held over another person's forehead is ridiculous."

"You are right, Mrs. Maynard", chimed in Varney. "I know very little about science I regard it all as a stupid bore—but I do know that the sun's light is necessary to make a photographic plate record anything. That's simple."

"How about X-rays?" demanded Alden, impatiently. "The radiations from a Roentgen tube light pass through the plate holder, without the sun's light at all, and photograph the bones and other objects. So with thought, which is a definite vibration of the ether, it is more delicate, yet more powerful than any artificial light or force ever generated by man's instruments. I will prove it to you."

"Try it now, then!" taunted Varney.

"Why not get a picture of your thoughts?" retorted Alden sharply.

Varney started nervously; then he smiled ingennously.

"Well, my thoughts are not strong enough to make a record. You know, I do not claim to be intellectual. Try Miss Myra—have her think about me and we'll see the results."

"Very good," answered Alden. "Will you please sit down, Miss Myra, and we will make a try. We have two scoffers with us, however and their thoughts may interfere."

Myra obeyed. Dr. Alden held the plate holder, closed tightly, to be light proof, against her low forhead. He was tempted to touch the alluring golden ringlets which framed the sweet oval face. But instead he averted his face and watched Varney, who was solicitously assisting Mrs. Maynard to don her street cloak. Myra's eyes had turned from Varney to Arden. She looked down in embarrassment as he suddenly caught the warm intensity of her gaze.

"I must be going, child, as Mrs. Watterson is coming over to talk about the club meeting next week. You can come home with Arthur." said her mother.

She left the room and was soon speeding homeward in the automobile. Myra was silent and Alden intent upon his experiment. Varney fidgeted nervously, at last lighting a cigarette.

Are you sure you are thinking about Mr. Varney?" asked Alden.

"Yes, yes, indeed," she replied quicly.

"Well, it is about time to develop the picture," said the doctor, looking at his watch.

He lifted the plate holder. Myra rose to follow him, with Varney, into his dark room. There he put the glass square through the usual process of washing, its bath in the developer, and finally in the hypo fixing bath. He peered at it against the dull crimson glow of the ruby light. Varney, standing behind them, was getting more restive.

"Have you any picture yet?" he asked scornfully. "This close room is not what I would call a perfume shop. I can not stand the odor of these chemicals very much longer, Myra. Please hurry up with the foolishness."

Alden was startled as he saw the image which appeared upon the glass plate. Myra looked at it and impulsively took it from him. It was the profile, not of Arthur Varney, but of Dr. Payson Alden! Her thoughts had indeed been traitors, caught in the net of the silver solution. As Alden started to speak she interrupted.

"All right, Arthur, let us go home. Dr. Alden picked out a poor subject for his experiment, because the plate is absolutely untouched."

She placed the glass upon the developing table and Varney with a sigh of relief walked out into the light of the laboratory.

"I knew it was all nonsense. Some day, Alden you will give up this silly business and return to prescribing for measles and mumps," he said, as they started toward the lower floor.

Alden's face had been illuminated with a curiously happy expression. Now he laughed at the sarcasm.

"Well, some day I want to do so, Varney. A physician's work is the most inspiring in the world. It is a life of sacrifice for the happiness and safety of others. Its real reward is not in the payment of bills, but in the knowledge of successful battling against death and suffering."

"Why don't you stick to it?"

"Because I believe in completing one task before starting another. As a psychic practitioner I am working right now as a spiritual surgeon to remove from society a dangerous disease—a virulent cancer of criminality—so that it may threaten no more innocent lives. I am doing the best medical work, along a new line, of my whole career right now."

Varney shot a look of venom at the physician which was unobserved, as that gentleman was helping Myra with her street coat.

The trio left the house to walk by a roundabout path to the Maynard home. A long jaunt it was, and Myra did most of the talking, her face illuminated and a strange gladness in her heart that the thought photograph had turned out as it had, that Dr. Alden knew her secret. Myra felt that, despite their anxieties, matters were working out toward a solution which would bring ultimate reward.

"I wonder if the Master of the Black Order is still in the land of the living?" she asked him, as they turned into the driveway of the residence.

"I wonder," mused Payson Alden.

"I wonder," echoed Arthur Varney, with a faint smile.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

THE GARDENER'S PLANTING.

As the three of them walked up toward the fine old mansion Myra saw a man working over the hedge, with the thick scissors used by gardeners. His face was strange to her.

"Who is that man?" asked the doctor quickly.

"I never saw him before. I'll ask," replied the girl. She walked over toward the man, nodding pleasantly.

"Who are you " she asked.

The fellow touched his cap with a grimy finger.

"The lady jest engaged me as the new gardener, ma'am. My name is Joe."

"All right, Joe, I hope your work turns out well. We have needed some one to attend to the lawns and hedges for over a week. I attend to my own flowers, but will be glad to have you around to help me with your advice. Good-day."

She turned away and the man again touched his cap. There seemed a shade of regret on his face, then his heavy mouth tightened and he continued his task of clipping the new shoots of the old hedgerow. As Alden and Varney passed, the latter shot a keen glance at the workman, and then looked away indifferently.

Within the house Mrs. Maynard greeted them, while Myra went upstairs to attend to the little vanities of adjusting her wind-blown curls and a tiny dab of the powder puff. She removed her hat. She tossed her street coat to a chair, and then, realizing that the room was close, she walked to the window to raise it. As she did so there was a sudden, sharp report from outside the house!

The glass of the window was shattered a few inches above the yellow head and her hair was covered with the broken fragments. She brushed the slivers aside, and jumped to the shelter of the wall. Then she walked quickly to the opposite side of the room, where the little jagged hole in the wall-paper betrayed the presence of the bullet which had grazed her so narrowly. She ran her fingers over it, with a shudder of apprehension.

Alden, followed by Varney, had dashed up the stairs. The two men peered into the doorway excitedly.

"What was it?" demanded the physician.

She pointed to the bullet hole, and then toward the broken pane of glass.

"Somebody fired at me through the window."

The physician turned quickly, and ran down the stairs, three steps at a time. He sped through the doorway to the portico. The gardener was working with a rake in one of the flower-beds about twenty feet from the house.

"Did you hear that shot, my man?" demanded the doctor. "Just now, some one tried to shoot Miss Myra.

The gardener shook his head, with an expression of incredulity.

"I heard something, sir. I thought it was the auto back-firing. That was all, sir."

"Where did the sound come from?"

The physician stared keenly at the workman.

"It came down that way, sir, as I recollect it," answered the gardener.

He pointed toward the distant street, far down the driveway, with a stupid uncertainty.

"That is too far away," declared Alden. "The shot sounded very near. Are you sure you didn't see anyone?"

Varney had come up behind Alden. The gardener reiterated his statement.

"I thing the man is right," he declared. "The sound came from a long distance away, Dr. Alden."

The physician shook his head, and without more ado walked down the side of the yard toward a little Summer house which was the only possible place of concealment for anyone on the premises. He entered this, through the doorway, which faced Myra's bedroom window. Alden observed nothing more dangerous than an old green gardener's wheel-barrow, a few potted plants and some flower boxes. As he came out, disappointed, he observed Arthur Varney questioning the gardener sharply.

"Well, what did you learn?" asked Varney. "This man is a stupid dolt and knows nothing, I am sure."

Alden looked fixedly at the gardener, who returned his gaze without a quiver of the heavy eyelids. Then the doctor walked back to the house, followed by Varney.

"You must not worry, Mrs. Maynard, it was doubtless an accident of some sort. Just let Miss Myra be more careful in the future, that is all," suggested Alden.

"It is a mere trifle," and Varney for the first time assented in an opinion with his rival.

But a sharp glance of subtle warning apprised Myra that the physician was sending her a wordless message of potent. The four of them took a long motor ride that afternoon, dining at a quaint old road tavern up in Westchester. When they returned it was nearly midnight.

Myra apprehensively asked the two men to enter that she might look through the house for any possible intruders. Mrs. Maynard was annoyed, but Alden assented. Varney reluctantly followed. They went through the house from basement to garret, and made sure that no marauders had secreted themselves.

Then, after a significant glance from the doctor, Myra urged them to remain a few minutes longer in the music room. Mrs. Maynard politely half-concealed a yawn and Varney accepted the hint by rising.

"It is later than I thought; why, it is after twelve. It is time for all good people to be abed," he said, with a look at Alden, as he walked to the door.

The doctor ignored the remark, bidding him a cool good night.

After Varney's departure Myra's mother resorted vainly to another visible hint, and finally excused herself, with a reproachful look at Myra. But the girl pretended not to see her.

No sooner had the swish of Mrs. Maynard's silk dress been quicted than Dr. Alden tured to Myra.

"I suspect that new gardener of yours. Where does he sleep, Miss Myra?"

"Over the stable, in the groom's room. Our chauffeur, lives at home."

"Well, I'd like to find out what blossoms of thought he is raising in the garden of his brain," was Alden's further comment.

"What do you mean? Thought photography?"

"Exactly. I fortunately happen to have a plateholder with a new plate in my pocket. I am going up there and get an impression while he is asleep."

"Splendid," exclaimed the girl. 'But you must let me go with you to show the way."

The doctor objected. But at last Myra persuaded him to let her accompany him. They were soon tiptoeing through the silent stable, and up the stairs.

The gardener they found sleeping heavily. Alden intensified his slumbers with a few skillful hypnotic passes. Then he placed the plateholder against the man's forehead for many minutes.

"It's time now," he said, examining his watch with the aid of his pocket bulb-light.

They left as silently as they had come, after the doctor had released the hypnotic spell with a few gestures of the hands. The man slept on, unwitting of the visitation.

When they reached the house Mrs. Maynard was angrily pacing the hall floor.

"This is outrageous, Doctor Alden! There is a limit to my good nature. You had no right to expose Myra to the night air at this time. And besides, she should not be out of the house now with all the danger about her."

Alden apologized, trying to mollify her.

"We were experimenting with thought photography again," said Myra, as Alden helped her remove her cloak.

"Ridiculous! You come right up to bed."

Alden, glanced at the long cheval mirror in the hallway.

"A splendid idea," he suddenly exclaimed, and impetuously he lifted it from its support, starting up the stairway with it. Myra's mother was astounded, but the doctor ignored her comment, advancing to the girl's room.

The moonlight was streaming through the window. Myra, at Alden's suggestion, pulled down both the black and white shades, and lit the electric lights.

"Now," said the physician, standing the mirror up at an angle from the window. "If Miss Myra stands right here at the side of the window, she will be protected and to any one outside the window it will appear that she is standing right in the window itself. If there is another "accidental" shooting like this one to-day the bullet will go through the mirrored reflection. Do you understand?"

Myra nodded, but her mother sniffed indignantly.

"All these scientific things have done nothing, but bring on more trouble. You must go home, now, doctor!"

Alden laughed indulgently.

"All right, I apologize for wearing out my welcome, but it is not self-interest. I simply insist that Miss Myra stay in the house, keep away from all windows until after breakfast, and then at her normal rising time she pull up the shade from the side. Good night!"

He left Myra with an unusually ardent handclasp, and the girl slept in her mother's room that night. Alden developed the thought photograph in the seclusion of his laboratory dark room before he went to bed. Whatever the result he seemed satisfied with his deductions.

CHAPTER XL.

THE MACHINE GUN.

Next morning around breakfast time a certain deserted cottage on a hillside several hundred yards away from the Maynard home was visited by Arthur Varney and a companion who was carrying a leather case. Varney opened this cautiously and drew from it a powerful telescope. He adjusted this in the window of the eastern side of the house, training it upon the faraway window of Myra's bedroom. After fixing the focus satisfactorily he turned to the other.

"Well, it will be easy to see from here now. I wonder what is delaying the gardener?"

Even as he spoke the man sidled furtively in through the rear door. He touched his hat respectfully to Varney, and they exchanged the "thumbs-up" sign of the Black Order.

"Her shade is still drawn, so she is not awake yet," said Varney. 'Is the mechanism all right?"

"Yes, sir. The automatic aimer is right in this box by the window. See?" and the gardener, who had been working for many hours since the dawn, lifted the lid of an innocent-looking dry goods box.

He raised on a pivoted arm a small device similar to that used in the conning tower of a battleship, for the electric aiming of the big guns in the turret. The Master, it was evident, was a genius along more material lines than the spiritual; for this contrivance was all his own in planning, connection and execution. The sights were arranged in the line of vision through the power glass, and directed delicately at the window still covered by the white drawn shade.

"Oh, sir, do you think the Master will keep his promise to me?" pleaded the man nervously. "You know one day has already passed since I swallowed that stuff."

Varney lit a cigarette and started to the doorway.

"The Master never breaks a pledge. You must keep your word with him. I will leave you here to carry out your duty."

Then he walked by a roundabout course to the Maynard home. As he reached the driveway Dr. Alden descended from a taxicab. Varney had reached the portico by the time the physician had received a change from the chauffeur. The two men exchanged sharp looks, but spoke with formal politeness.

"I thought it would be wise for me to drop in, early as it is, to see how Miss Maynard is feeling this morning," explained Varney.

"That was my idea, as well," coldly responded the doctor.

As they entered the doorway, they heard a scream from Mrs. Maynard, who stood on the second floor at the head of the stairway.

"Great Scott!" exclaimed the doctor, running up.

Myra's mother had disappeared in the direction of the room of her daughter. Within Myra's room was further evidence of the tragic determination of the devil-worshippers! The big mirror was shattered by another bullet.

'Look!" cried Myra, as she stood in the shelter of the wall. "The bullet passed through the glass exactly where my head was reflected!"

Alden had rushed downstairs once more. This time his action was carefully planned, in advance, for as he sped down the steps a policeman stepped out from the angle of the house where he had been concealed.

"Doctor! I saw it. It was from the Summer house there—a puff of smoke curled up from the door of it!"

Alden and the officer ran for the Summer house, with drawn revolvers. As it was empty.

"This is just the way it was yesterday," began Alden, and then he began to prowl around the old junk which littered the place. Now, however, he found something more definite. It was the muzzle of a sawed-off rifle.

Gingerly the physician drew it up, finding it arranged in a vice-like holder, attached to a tiny mechanism of wheels and springs. The whole arrangement had been cunningly concealed under the board flooring of the Summer house.

"An automobile sighter," was the doctor's comment. "Let's see where these wires lead."

The policeman blew his whistle and half a dozen more officers appeared on the scene as though by magic. Arthur Varney, standing on the porch steps of the house, gave vent to a muttered imprecation, and bit off the end of a cigar, as his teeth closed in rage.

"What's all this trouble?" he asked of Alden.

"I've found the method, and now I'm going after the guilty party, for I know where he is!"

The doctor, with his weapon in his hand, now hurried toward the stable. He was followed by Varney, Miss Myra and her mother, while one policeman stalked along grimly after them.

Alden rushed up the stairs to the gardener's room, and cautiously opened the door. The room was empty. Varney gave vent to another of his irritating laughs.

"I guess you must have had a bad dream last night, doctor!" he taunted. "Your theories have been wool-gathering."

"Not at all," said the physician, "the man is the one who has engineered a deal: at least his hand was on the throttle of the engine of death."

The others had crowded into the deserted room, as Alden drew something from his pocket.

"How do you know that?" was Varney's question. Despite his rabid dislike of this interlopping meddler, he was forced against his will to profound admiration of the physician's subtle sleuthing.

'Simply with this!'

Alden held up a small photographic plate which he handed to Myra. On it was a blurred image of a man's head, with two thumbs upturned on either side of the malevolent, snarling features. It was the face of the Master of the Black Order.

"How did you get that?" And Varney's voice was tense and eager.

Alden looked at him, answering slowly.

"You ridiculed my thought photography yesterday—well, this is one time when it worked out right."

"Let me see it. I can't believe that such things are done."

Varney snatched the plate, studied it earnestly, and then bunglingly dropped it to the floor. The glass square was shattered hopelessly. Oh, excuse my stupidity!" he apologized. "I am so clumsy—this terrible affair has made me nervous."

(Continued on next page).

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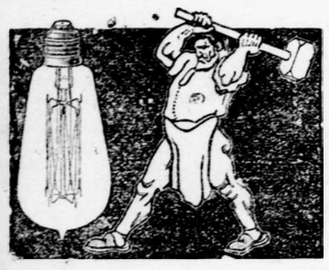
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(Continued from previous page.)

Alden looked at him and then shrugged his shoulders. He started for the ground floor again.

"Well, it is of no consequence. We will get him yet. And there is a goodly supply of photographic plates still left. I have only begun to make my collection of thought pictures. Let me see what the police have dug up."

They found the yard deserted, except for a lone policeman.

"Where are the others, officer?" asked Varney.

In the distance they could barely see the blue figures rushing into the small structure. The four of them peered intently, to observe the men reappear, looking about the grounds, as though the trail had been lost.

This proved to be the case. The police captain was back in a few minutes to tell Dr. Alden of his failure.

"The birds had flown," he said. "We found a big telescope, and an automatic sighter at the end of the wires. They were laid about three inches deep in the dirt and it didn't take us long to trace them up. But you can't swear out a warrant against a telescope and a box full of wires and wheels."

CHAPTER XLI.

The Gardener's Reward.

In the secret headquarters of the Black Order several of the black-robed brethren were conversing in excited whispers. Big things were afield as they well knew. But everything was uncertain, in suspense.

The gardener, after giving the regulation signals, entered the room. He looked about nervously.

"Did you succeed?" the leader of ceremonies bluntly demanded of him.

"Yes, brother. Our cause has been successful. I have come to claim my reward."

The leader disappeared behind the sombre hangings. He reappeared almost instantly.

"Come within. The Master awaits you."

The gardener followed. The inner chamber was dark and the man groped helplessly for an instant. Then the red glow began to suffuse the room and the face of the Evil One appeared. Instinctively the gardener's clenched fists went to his cheek, the thumbs upturned above his ears. A rasping voice rang out in the fetid, incensed-oved room as the gardener dropped reverently to his knees.

"What is the result, brother? Did you obey my mandate? Has the will of the Order been fulfilled?"

The gardener stammered, and then answered thickly.

"Yes, Master. She is dead. Give me the antidote which was to be my reward. I feel the poison already working."

He stretched out his hands imploringly. The Master's face had now become discernable in the growing light. The evil pontiff was posed as usual, with his thumbs in the diabolical, horn-like gesture, his face appearing above the black altar. He lowered his hands and claw-like fingers drew forth a white vial, filled with some liquid, appearing before the anxious eyes of the gardener.

"And so you have obeyed me? You have earned forgiveness and life."

"Yes, Master. But be quick. I feel the poison gnawing at my heart even now."

The gardener's eyes dropped before the piercing bite of the Master's sombre eyes. The master rose from his position, taking his fingers away from the coveted vial. The gardener stood up, arguing, pleading with a frenzied intensity.

"You fool," snarled the ruler of the villainous cult, "you lie! You are a blunderer! I know the truth. You cannot have the antidote—you must meet the fate which is decreed by the order. Death is your portion now."

The gardener cunningly noticed the isolation of the vial. His fingers close convulsively about it. Apparently yielding to the inevitable, he dropped his head and turned away, secreting the vial. The Master and the leader of ceremonies exchanged smiles. He left the room without interedence.

Once in the outer apartment, he hurriedly left the place. Down a lonely lane he ran, free from the fear of the brotherhood. He ran into Arthur Varney, who pointed an accusing finger at him.

"You have failed!" cried the latter, angrily. "I will tell the Master."

"I know I failed!" cried the man, exultantly. "But I have obtained the antidote!"

With the words he gulped down the contents of the vial and ran on. Varney started to follow, and then changed his mind. He quickened his pace and was soon in the company of the Master.

"Fear not, Varney. The man will earn his own reward! The first pill that he took was harmless. The contents of the vial—which he stole from me—were—well, he will find out."

Varney did not undrstand. But outside of the Maynard mansion the gardener was staggering with increasing weakness. Alden was stepping down from the porch to the ground. He pointed toward the gateway excitedly.

"Look, there he comes now!"

As he spoke a policeman had grasped the man and was dragging him into the gateway. The gardener lost consciousness and the bluecoat lifted him bodily, bringing him up toward the house. Alden rushed toward them and saw the froth upon the man's twitching lips.

"The man is poisoned," cried Alden.

He drew out a hypodermic from a pocket medical case, and endeavoured to bring the fellow back to consciousness. The man's eyes rolled, but he seemed unable to speak. At last, after several minutes of work, the unfortunate victim's lips moved, and Alden leaned over him to catch every word.

"The Master poisoned me. You will find him in the new rooms under the old——"

Alden shook the man's shoulder excitedly.

"Where is the Order?" he cried.

Mrs. Maynard and Mya were sobbing, while Varney was standing quietly in the rear of the group.

As the man opened his eyes again, Varney walked away to the edge of the porch, out of view.

"I cannot bear to see these poor fellows die," he told Alden later.

Meanwhile, all efforts to restore the man were unavailing. The policeman took down the data, and sent in a call for an ambulance which arrived in a few minutes from the nearby branch hospital. But no science could prevail against the deadly drug which was eating at the unfortunate's vitals.

"Poor chap! He's a goner," was the remark of the ambulance surgeon. "But we'd better rush him down to the ward to see what we can do."

Dr. Alden endeavoured to ease the chock to the girl and her mother, after the unfortunate had been borne away with the bluecoat riding with him.

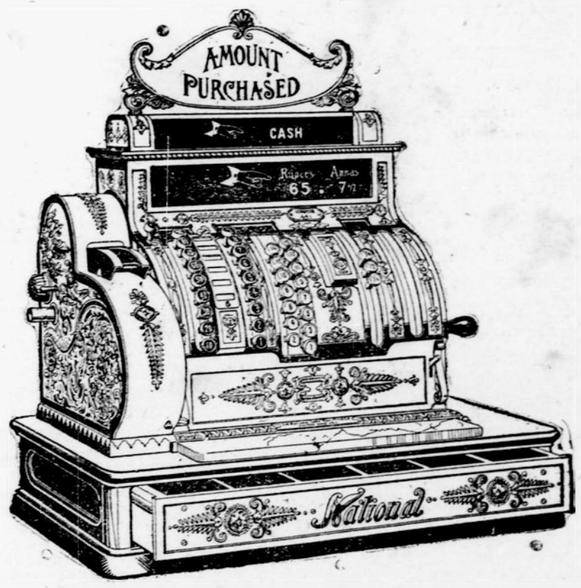
"Well, it is another miscarriage of the evil plans. I wonder what they will do next?"

Dr. Alden was destined to learn even sooner than he expected.

(To be continued.)

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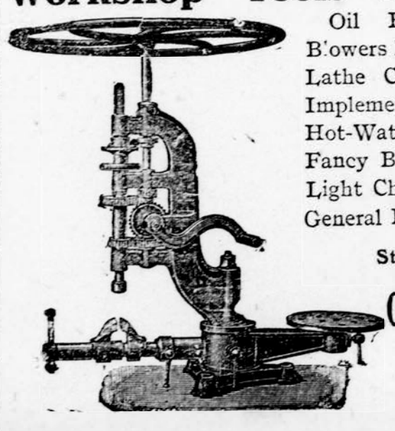


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